CIRCULATION LAST WEEK 179,000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword;
His truth goes marching on.

I have seen him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I have read his righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel;
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat;
O, be swift, my soul, to answer him. "Be jubilant my feet,"
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.
—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

## EASILY SETTLED.

The century was closing fast,
When through this great, broad land there passed
A man who bore along the line
A great big lettered canvas sign—
"Men Wanted."

He passed a vacant soup-house door,
And still the sign he proudly bore;
And as he marched he did stampede
Most every hobo who could read:
"Men Wanted."

The farmers stacking up their shocks,
The shipping men out on the docks,
The railroads all, the factories,
All echoed it upon the breeze:
"Men Wanted."

An orator from out the Platte
Was babbling through his tattered hat,
When swift the big sign passed him by,
And loud rang-out that same old cry:
"Men Wanted."

"Who sends this messenger about
Re-echoing that horrid shout?
The orator indignant cried.
The messenger but this replied:
"Men Wanted."

"Who's made a place for all these men?"
The speaker asked and looked again.
"McKinley, sir," the man replied,
"All o'er the nation I have cried:
'Men Wanted.'"

Then said the speaker from the Platte:
"I'll tell you how to settle that.
Elect me President, and then
I'll guarantee more idle men
Than wanted."
—Bismarck Tribune.

## AND WE ARE LEFT.

They've gone, and with them, too, is gone
The gladness that was here;
They've seen sad looks in loving eyes,
They've clasped warm hands, and said goodbys
To sighing ones and dear.

Ah, but they haven't gone to fight
With foemen o'er the waves;
They haven't gone to win renown,
Or haul the foeman's banner down,
Or lie in heroes' graves.

They didn't march to drum and fife
Or patriotic song—
They're just the girls who've gone away
To spend the summer while we stay
At home—but not for long.
—Answers.

## ABOLISHED SLAVERY IN NEW YORK STATE

When New York came into statehood in 1776 it had a population of about 189,148 whites and 21,993 blacks. The views of freedom promulgated in the Declaration of Independence soon had their effect in legislation touching slavery. On February 22, 1788, an "Act Concerning Slaves" was passed. It provided, among other things, that slaves should not be imported, nor should those imported since June 5, 1785, be sold as slaves under a penalty of £100, the person so imported or sold to be free. Yet with all this, the rigid laws regarding slaves were re-enacted, and it was specially provided that the baptizing of any negro or other slave should not be deemed, adjudged or taken to be a manumission of such slave. As late as 1799, the year of Washington's death, there appeared this advertisement in the Oswego Herald:

"A Young Wench for Sale—She is a good cook and ready at all kinds of housework. None can exceed her if she is kept from liquor. She is 24 years of age—no husband or children. Price, $200; inquire of the printer."

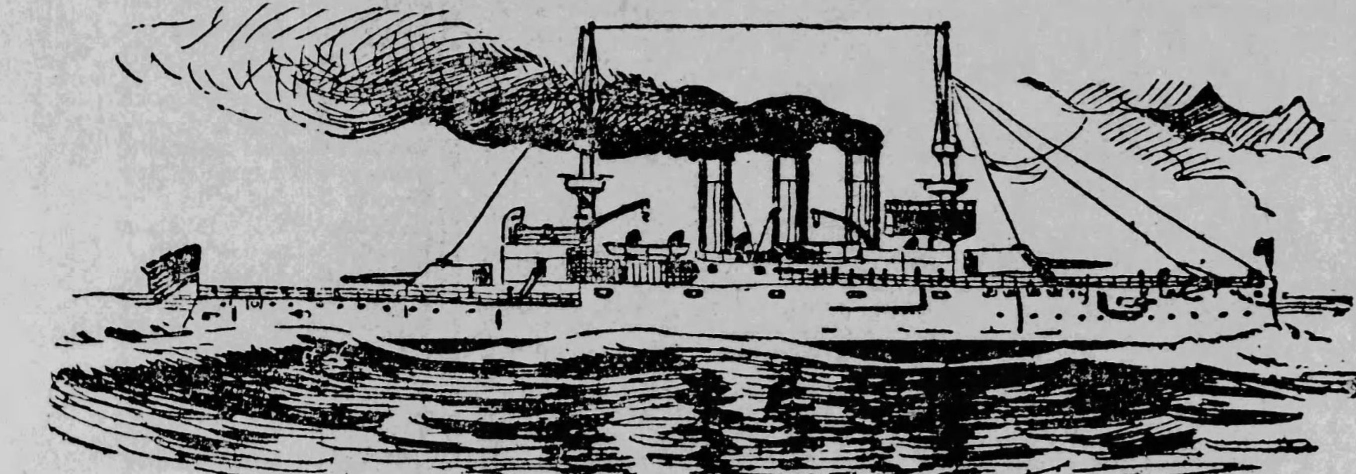
On April 8, 1801, an act was passed which provided, among other things touching slavery, "that every child born of a slave within this state after the 4th day of July, 1788, shall be free." And the final blow to slavery in New York was struck in 1817, when a law was passed providing "that every negro, mulatto or mestee within this state, born before the 4th day of July, 1799, shall after the 4th day of July, 1827, be free."

## OLD-TIME WAR SURGERY.

Justnow it is interesting to read of Sir C. Bell's surgical campaign after the battle of Waterloo. Speaking of the wounded French soldiers, he says: "This is the second Sunday after the battle and many are not yet dressed. It is impossible to convey to you the picture of human misery before my eyes. At 6 o'clock a. m. I took the knife in my hand and continued incessantly at work till 7 in the evening, and so the second day, and again on the third.

"All the decencies of performing surgical operations were soon neglected. While I amputated one man's thigh there lay at one time thirteen, all beseeching to be taken next—one full of entreaty, one calling on me to remember my promise to take him, another execrating. It was a strange thing to feel my clothes stiff with blood and my arms powerless with the exertion of using the knife."

## THE BATTLESHIP OHIO AS SHE WILL LOOK IN COMMISSION.



San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 29.—The battleship Ohio has so far neared completion that she is the object of almost universal interest especially from Ohioans who are looking forward to the launching next month. The Ohio Society of California is making extensive arrangements to make the occasion one that will never be forgotten in San Francisco. There are about thirty-five thousand Ohioans in California and the railroads have promised cheap rates from all parts of the state for the launching. The railroads will also arrange excursion rates from Ohio points and a train load or more of Buckeyes is expected.

Ohioans will be surprised to learn that the Ohio will be more formidable than any warship now flying the American flag. The peerless Oregon, the "Bull Dog of the Navy," will be eclipsed by the Ohio as the comparative table shows. The first picture of the Ohio as she will look when in commission was furnished by Hon. Irving Scott, the builder.

### THE OHIO AND THE OREGON.

| | OREGON | OHIO |
|---|---|---|
| Length | 348 feet | 388 feet |
| Breadth | 68 feet, 3 inches | 72 feet, 3 inches |
| Draft | 24 feet | 23 feet, 9 inches |
| Displacement | 10,500 tons | 12,500 tons |
| Contract speed | 15 knots | 18 knots |

## FANTASTIC COIFFURES OF PEKIN WOMEN

Although in bygone times European ladies used to dress their hair in wonderful and elaborate ways, nowadays it is worn much more simply coiffed.

In China, however—that dark, mysterious land which is the world's center of interest to-day—women still dress their hair in the most fantastic and elaborate manner, says the London Express.

The Pekin ladies glue their hair into imitations of the magpie or jaybird, or pile it high with gorgeous flowers and bunches, loops and tassels of pearls pendant from a great gold bar, which forms the "hairpin."

The blue-black locks are parted in curious zigzags, and the ornaments are balanced from the hairpin on each side of the head.

## TOO MANY TALKING AT ONE TIME

The parrot was too frightened to talk and the sergeant who was behind the desk in the East Fifth street station at 9 o'clock last night did not know how to decide the dispute between the crowd brought in by Policeman Goss, says the New York Sun.

"Squawk," said the parrot.

"Shut up," said the sergeant.

"It's my parrot," chimed in Lawyer John Palmieri, who lives at 159 Second avenue. "I charge this man standing here, William Kensley, with stealing the bird."

"I didn't steal it," said Kensley, who works in a barber shop at 155 Second avenue. "The parrot flew into our shop just now and I put him in the towel closet to find out who owned him. He landed on the head of a man who was getting shaved."

"He didn't," said Palmieri. "He landed on a tree after he flew out of my mother's arms and the barber got him there."

"He landed in my boss' shop," said the barber, "and when I wouldn't give him up Mr. Palmieri landed on my eye. It is black and blue."

"Obbleobble," gobbled the parrot.

"How did it happen?" asked the sergeant, turning to Policeman Goss.

"I'll tell you," began the lawyer. "I was—"

"It was this way," interrupted the barber. "I—"

"Squawk!" shrieked the parrot, and the sergeant shouted. "Keep quiet or I'll lock you all up!"

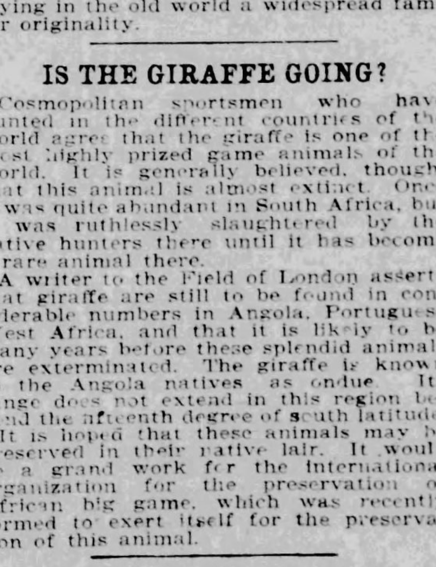
"Well," said the officer, "when I got there I found a big crowd in the mix-up in the barber shop and the parrot was getting the worst of it. Then I interfered and brought them all here."

"Core! Core!" sighed the parrot, with a long sigh on the "R." "Core!"

"He says court," remarked the sergeant. "I guess the parrot's about right. Gentlemen, clear out and settle the matter in court in the morning."

## INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO LEON GAMBETTA

Among the American representatives to foreign countries none entertained as high a regard for himself as General Meredith Read, once envoy to Athens. The general was on a visit to Paris during his sojourn abroad, and decided to pay a visit to Leon Gambetta, although an entire stranger to the great Frenchman. He entered the latter's presence, carrying in his hand a volume entitled "Men of the Time," or some work of the kind. This he opened without saying a word and laid on Gambetta's desk before attempting to greet him or explain the purpose of his call. Then, pointing to a column which contained a very eulogistic biographical notice of himself, he exclaimed, "Kindly read that," and when Gambetta, who read English with the utmost facility, had, in compliance with the request, cast his eye over the page in question, General Read rose from his chair, exclaimed in tones of pardonable pride: "C'est moi." Then, and not until then, did he extend his hand to the great tribune, who had meanwhile expressed his pleasure at making the acquaintance of so distinguished an officer, who had rendered such valuable



TRIES A NOVEL METHOD OF INTRODUCTION.

service to the United States. Gambetta afterward said that in the whole of his long experience of public life he had never known a man to introduce himself in so delightfully original a manner, and he vouchsafed the opinion that it was bien American—people of the United States enjoying in the old world a widespread fame for originality.

## IS THE GIRAFFE GOING?

Cosmopolitan sportsmen who have hunted in the different countries of the world agree that the giraffe is one of the most highly prized game animals of the world. It is generally believed, though, that this animal is almost extinct. Once it was quite abundant in South Africa, but it was ruthlessly slaughtered by the native hunters there until it has become a rare animal there.

A writer to the Field of London asserts that giraffe are still to be found in considerable numbers in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, and that it is likely to be many years before these splendid animals are exterminated. The giraffe is known to the Angola natives as ondue. Its range does not extend in this region beyond the fifteenth degree of south latitude.

It is hoped that these animals may be preserved in their native lair. It would be a grand work for the international organization for the preservation of African big game, which was recently formed to exert itself for the preservation of this animal.

**Moving a Big Danish Tower.**

To widen a business street the round tower in Copenhagen—150 feet in height—is to be bodily moved a distance of fifty yards.

## CARNEGIE'S HUGE ENGINE

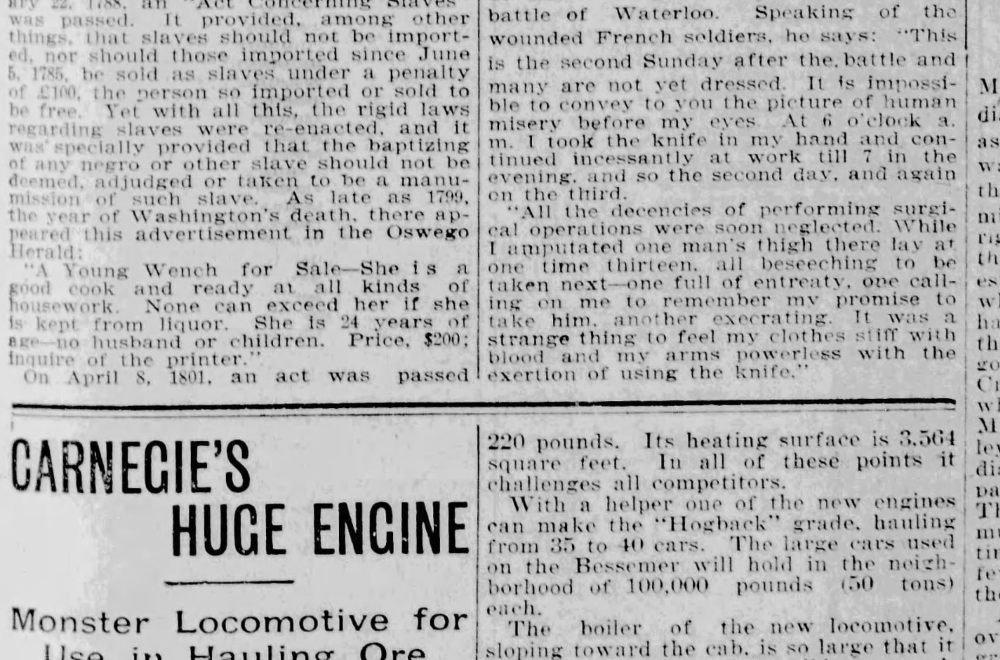
### Monster Locomotive for Use in Hauling Ore Trains Up Grade.

There has just been turned out from the works of a Pittsburg firm a locomotive which exceeds all others in weight and drawing capacity. The vast iron horse is to be employed by Andrew Carnegie in hauling ore cars from Conneaut, O., to Albion, over the "Hogback" hill, one of the stiffest grades over which trains are hauled in this country. The latest big engine, with the tender, weighs 13 tons more than the largest locomotive ever built before and exceeds all others in boiler capacity by 500 gallons. The total weight, fully equipped and ready for a trip, is 391,400 pounds. Its boiler capacity is 7,500 gallons. Exclusive of the tender, the engine weighs 250,300 pounds. The weight on the drive wheels is 225,000 pounds. Its steam pressure is 220 pounds. Its heating surface is 3,564 square feet. In all of these points it challenges all competitors.

With a helper one of the new engines can make the "Hogback" grade, hauling from 35 to 40 cars. The large cars used on the Bessemer will hold in the neighborhood of 100,000 pounds (50 tons) each.

The boiler of the new locomotive, sloping toward the cab, is so large that it would be next to impossible to work about it did it not taper. The average diameter of the boiler is about seven feet. It is a notable fact that the tender of one of these engines is as large as the average locomotive of a few years ago. Into it 14 tons of coal can be loaded at once. Yet these engines are not considered heavy coal eaters. In fact, the amount of coal required to run two of them is not nearly so much as was required heretofore to run the number of engines which were necessary to handle the same traffic.

The most powerful machinery is necessary to carry heavy trains from Conneaut harbor to Albion. When once that point is reached it is an easy matter to run on into the coal mine and furnace districts of Pittsburg. The work of the new engine is to haul large trains of cars to Albion, at which place new trains are then made up for the lighter engines which take the ore farther south. The large engines on the return from Albion to Conneaut harbor bring coal and steel rails to the docks for lake shipment.



BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.

## RED MEN AT LEECH LAKE

### Picturesque Reservation of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

An interesting resort of tourists in Minnesota of late years has been the Indian agency at Leech Lake. As long ago as 1855, when the first important treaty was made with the Chippewas by which they relinquished many hundred square miles of territory that they had held by right of conquest since the early part of the century, the Leech Lake agency was established on the sandy, desolate beach whence the agent and his subordinates have recently removed. Coincident with the creation of an agency there in 1855 a government road was cut through from Crow Wing on the Mississippi river, which connected that region with lower Mississippi points by way of Fort Ripley, Sauk rapids and St. Cloud. The Indians never used that road unless accompanying white men to the upper country. They had their own trails, which were much shorter, but if not pressed for time could go by water. By making a few portages en route they could go all the way in their canoes.

Any one who has seen them gliding over the surface of Leech Lake in the graceful craft that the squaws have fashioned does not wonder at their preference. There is a picturesqueness about the buildings that still house many of the Chippewas whose fathers and grandfathers lived and died at the old agency.

When Captain Mercer of the Seventh cavalry, after having served elsewhere as an Indian agent, was appointed guardian over all the government's Indian wards in that region he realized that his efforts to improve their condition might be nullified by their surroundings if they were obliged to remain on the sterile spot where he found some of them. Many of those under his care have always built their wigwams or their log huts in the depths of the forest and have only "come in" when pressed for food, when some annuity was to be paid or they wished to trade their furs or venison for supplies. These cared very little whether the agency was in a park or on a sandbar, provided they could reach it by water.

The children of the tribe, however, many of whom attend the agency school, will be influenced by their surroundings, and if the removal was made for no other reason than that their environments might be pleasanter than they had been no one will gainsay the wisdom of the move. The captain's hope at the outset was that in the near future he might be given authority to remove from the old spot and locate on the point around which all steamers are obliged to go to reach the bay that fronts the old agency. Four years ago, when a brisk trade with Walker, then just laid out, was established, loaded canoes used to go by this route to and from the agency.

When the red men, accompanied frequently by all the other members of the family and possibly by a dog or two, "went to town" they generally chose a shorter route across the point, making a short portage at the narrowest place. When Captain Mercer obtained permission from the department of the interior to locate the agency where he thought best he chose the point because of its picturesqueness and estabished the line of the agency limit where the portages had been made. Meantime, however, a canal had been dredged through it, allowing the free passage of canoes, empty or loaded, and accommodating a light-draft gasoline launch that is now attached to the agency. At a later period when the water in the lake is restored to its normal height—it is now very low—further dredging will be done on the canal so that small steamers may pass through. The agency limit begins at that place and extends northerly from shore to shore of the point, covering altogether 436 acres. The first work in what was then the virgin forest was begun on the first of last August. Captain Mercer and his family, with the Indian police and some wards, moved over on the first of December by boat. The next day the lake froze over and was impassable for steam craft until spring. The new location is just two miles from the old location and two miles via canal to Walker. The distance from the old agency to Walker, or, in fact, from the new one, because they are equidistant from the town, is seven miles by the route around the point. There are fourteen buildings on the tract now, the most important being the schoolhouse, the captain's house and the store. Two fine docks have been built. There are thirty Indian houses up, some of them two stories high and all built by the Indians themselves, with little help. They are supplied with lumber and other materials and are then expected to put up the building.

BEAR ISLAND INDIAN WHO SHOT MAYOR WILKINSON.

No timber is to be cut on the new location, the captain's object being to make a park of it. The underbrush will all be trimmed out, but the trees will remain. If any timber is wanted for building purposes it will be procured elsewhere, as will the firewood. The captain has utilized the sawmill, the machinery of which laid on the bank of the lake at the old agency for ten years, and is having all the lumber needed by the Indians sawed by them. The capacity of the mill he has built is about 6,000 feet a day. Mrs. Mercer is interesting her friends in a project which will result in building a church on the new location. She has received and is receiving many subscriptions for this purpose and expects in a few days to begin the structure. There is a large group of buildings at the rear of the captain's residence that present a fine appearance. One of the rows comprises employes' cottages, another the hospital, the jail, the captain's office, etc.

Ere long all the Indians who have made their homes at the old agency will have removed to the new location. They will be much better circumstanced there and will certainly prefer it to the sterile district from which they have come.

Captain Mercer has accomplished a great work in a short time. He went to Washington several times in the interest of the project, and, as has been seen, convinced the proper authorities that the move was a necessary and wise one, sure to inure to the credit of the government and the betterment of the Indians.

## SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

### A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

### CHAPTER I.—THE SIGN ON THE HOUSE.

It was an every-day occurrence to see Simon Grey standing on the street corners of Boonsville, making wild gestures with his hands. If the one he was conversing with was on the opposite side in politics Simon was always in a state of excited earnestness. "Political" Simon he was often called. If any one wished to be posted on any political question of the day, he was ever ready to explain the subject, and you could see, by the all-wise and self-confident expression of his face, that he enjoyed himself in so doing.

In his household politics was still his topic. He was ever talking to the family of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," till his children began to think that anything so grand and good must come from God.

"Pa's gettin' happy again," shouted his little son Jimmie, as he passed out of the door one day with a paint brush. We shall learn later what he did with the brush. Simon Grey did not notice him, so absorbed were his thoughts in the man who was to be the "next President of the United States." Cynthia, Simon's wife, was so busy peelin' apples and listening to her better half that she also failed to notice Jimmie and the brush.

Cynthia was proud of her husband. She knew he had an uncontrollable temper; yet his wisdom o'erbalanced that defect. Her daughter Vinnie was highly educated, and most everyone said she was "naturally smart," and then it was invariably added, "she takes after her father."

It was the talk in Boonsville that Vinnie Grey would be nominated for county superintendent of public schools in Warble county. Simon said if she was nominated he would 'lectioneer for her from morning till night, every day till election; that no Republican humbug would ever defeat her. Simon had already been trying to prove to the people of Boonsville that his daughter Vinnie was the one Warble county needed for superintendent. She had been away to college; had taught school in Warble county for three successive years, and the citizens of Boonsville knew her by "experimental knowledge" to be a good teacher. Se was now instructor of the grammar department of the Boonsville city schools any many claimed she should have the high school, though the young professor, Glen Harrington, was "well liked."

It seemed evident that Vinnie would receive the nomination, but as Cynthia said, "You can never tell; don't count your chickens before they're hatched."

"You always look on the dark side, Cynthia," said Simon. "Wish I had a wife with a more cheerful disposition, and a better knowledge of the questions that so concern our welfare."

"Well, I guess as long as I bake your bread, mend your socks and make your apple pies, and as long as you have enough wisdom for two, we can get along all right."

Their conversation was here interrupted by Vinnie entering the room. She had just returned from school.

Vinnie Grey was indeed pretty. Whenever she came home her smile seemed to make the old home brighter. This evening disgust was depicted on her usually bright countenance.

"Father," she said, "I was ashamed of my home to-night. For the first time in my life I felt humiliated when I came in sight of the house."

"Vinnie," said her father, "is it possible that because the young professor, Glen Harrington, has been paying attentions to you for some time, and because he is sort of well-off, that you cherish hopes of a so much better residence that you are ashamed of your home?"

"I am astonished," said Vinnie. "Whoever thought of such a ridiculous idea! What made me ashamed of my home was the word 'Bryan,' in big black letters, over the front door. How did it happen to be there?"

"I knew nothing about it, Vinnie. You must be mistaken."

"Indeed, I am not. If you know nothing about it, then Jimmie must be the perpetrator of the crime."

"Crime!" repeated Simon. "Would you consider that a crime? If he had have painted McKinley there you might so consider it, but such a noble name as Bryan looks well any place. I will show to the world that we are on the side of right."

"It is a disgrace," said Vinnie. "What will the Republicans think of us, and even the Democrats and Populists will know that is not the place for his name. As far as showing that we are on the side of right, time may prove that we are on the side of wrong. I believe that free silver is what we need, but I have never studied the subject much, and it may be a mistake."

"Vinnie," interrupted Simon, "haven't you been readin' the papers I take? Don't them noble papers of mine convince you that it isn't a mistake? Why, in those countries where they have the silver standard of money, they are away ahead of us in riches and civilization."

"The Mexicans and natives of heathen India ahead of us in civilization?" repeated Vinnie. "Why, then, do we send them missionaries?"

"I guess we don't send any missionaries to Mexico."

"But what about India?"

"They may send them there, but it is very likely that's it a Republican scheme to make people think they don't know anything."

"It can't be possible, father, for it is the church that sends missionaries, and in regard to their riches, I am told that the laborers work for 6 cents a day. We are continually hearing of the famishing people there. Charley Reynolds has traveled in Mexico, and you know what he says concerning their condition. Their laboring classes live in extreme poverty."

"I don't want you to mention what old man Reynolds has said. These Republicans will tell you anything for a devilish purpose. I dare say those Mexicans wouldn't trade their conditions for ours. If they're not all rich down there, it's their own fault, but here is this infernal country a fellow can work day and night, selling ten-cent corn and two-cent hogs and then see the mortgage carry away his farm. Them rich fellows up in Washington are gettin' richer off of our skin. O, it riles me to think of it! I do hope Coxey will make things warm for 'em. I shudder to think of McKinley's fate, if he's elected, and makes times ten times as bad as they are now. The only reason I should like to see McKinley elected is to see these Republicans like Reynolds and old man Harrington squirm. My! Wouldn't they twist if hogs went still lower and wool went down to nothing, where it would go if it went any lower than it is now. Old Joe Harrington sells lots of eggs and butter, and if they declined any more, he'd have to sell his cows and chickens; that is, if he could find a buyer for 'em.

"Nevertheless, seeing I am a patriot and not a man of spite, I hope to glory that Bryan will sink McKinley clear out of sight in November, and he will, so help me God!"

Vinnie laughed to see her father's earnestness. His voice had increased in volumes 'till the "So help me God!" rang out with awful clearness.

"Simon," said Cynthia, "anybody would think you was swearin'."

"Let 'em think it if they want to. I guess it nobody's business if I call on God to help me down McKinley. I have been thinkin' of sending for my brother Ezra, back in Pennsylvania, to come out here, and help me down the Republicans in Warble county. Now, none of my folks ever saw Ezra, and if you did, you'd be astonished with his great intelligence. He is a well educated man, and honest as the day is long. Father gave him a better schooling than he did me, which probably accounts for the difference is us at present. He made enough in his younger days by his good skill and careful management to keep him the rest of his days. Ah! I wish you could see Ezra. I do wish he would come out here, and lecture in the cause of Free Silver during the campaign. Of course, he never was a real orator, but he is a good talker—used to make stump speeches at school to amuse the boys. Something like Abe Lincoln in that respect."

"Be a joke on you, Simon," said Cynthia, "if he were like Abe Lincoln in politics, and he might be, for all you know."

"Have you lost your reason?" said Simon, impatiently. "Abraham Lincoln didn't live in this age of the world. It wasn't quite such a disgrace to be a Republican then as it is now. To be sure, Ezra, has never told me his politics, but my reason tells me that a man as noble, as honest, and as intelligent as he is, could be nothing else but a Populist."

Simon continued to eulogize his brother for some time, and then started for Boonsville to get the evening mail, Cynthia proceeded with the "milkin' and feedin' calves." If she had been more intellectual, more like Simon, she meditated, she might get along with more pleasure and less work. But Cynthia was quite contented, though humble her surroundings. If Bryan was elected, Simon had said, everything would be changed; she wouldn't havve to drudge all her life.

Nor did she believe that such a calamity ever could come, as the election of McKinley, which Simon had said would mean that "all but the classes would starve to death."

"Now, Vinnie," she meditated, "kinder hangs toward the Republicans. I heard her tellin' Anna and Mary (they were the twin girls of the household) that she intended to make a study of the silver question, and that she wouldn't be surprised if pa was wrong. Anyway, she was goin' to let time prove all things to her. If McKinley was elected and times got better, then she'd know that our money system doesn't need changing, but if times got worse, then she'd think the Populists were right, or if Bryan was elected, she'd watch his administration just the same. Anna had said that surely would be the simplest way of proving which side was right, but Mary, she knew right now that 16 to 1 was just what we needed, that it meant sixteen dollars where we have one now, and anybody ought to know that would be a good thing, and then Vinnie and Anna laughed and said she had better find out the true meaning of 16 to 1 before she commenced to argue."

"I hope," Cynthia thought to herself, "that Vinnie will be loyal to the Populist party, for they may give her the candidacy for superintendent."

Cynthia had now finished milkin' and gone to the kitchen to help the girls with the evening work. Suddenly the door flew open, and Simon plunged into the room. He had returned much sooner than usual, and Cynthia wondered what could be the matter. He seemed "mad," and without saying a word to explain his distorted appearance, threw a postal card on the table. With a heavy crash his fist came down after it. From the noise produced, she might have thought he used a sledgehammer.

"Simon Grey, you'll break that table. Are you crazy?"

"No, sir! But darn the luck! Read that infernal card and find out for yourself."

Cynthia, picking it up, read the words:

"W——, Pa., Sept. 10, 1896.

"Mr. Simon Grey, Boonsville:

"Dear Brother:—I am coming to make you a visit. Will arrive Wednesday on the west-bound train.

"Hurrah for McKinley!!!

"EZRA GREY."

### CHAPTER II.

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Five days had passed by since the postal card from Ezra Grey was received. It was now the day for him to arrive in Boonsville.

The county convention of the People's Independent party had been held and Vinnie Grey was successful in receiving the nomination. She was now candidate for county superintendent of public schools in Warble county on the Populist ticket.

Political Simon was very proud of his daughter, and only one thing marred his happiness—the awful fact that his brother Ezra was a Republican.

His first impulse after reading that "Hurrah for McKinley," followed by three exclamation points, was to give his brother a cool welcome, but after much thought and consideration he decided to treat him all right as long as Ezra didn't let his neighbors know that he was Republican. He felt if it became known in Boonsville it would disgrace the Grey family, especially as he had said so much about sending for his brother to give a series of lectures in favor of free silver.

It was a bitter cup for him to swallow, but there was no way to escape. So when Ezra Grey stepped from the platform of the train Simon grasped his hand and gave it a hearty shake, at the same time taking a secret survey of his clothes to see if he had a McKinley button on. To his satisfaction there was nothing about his person to inform people of the awful truth; so with real delight he introduced him to all he met as his brother, Mr. Grey, from Pennsylvania.

Just as they were preparing to start for home Ezra Grey's keen ear heard a group of men, near by, discussing him. One of them, evidently a Populist, was heard to remark:

"Talk about the Populist party being composed of ignorant men, and then look at that fellow's face. Would you call him an ignoramus?"

By this time the two brothers had started up the dusty road and Ezra Grey heard no more of the conversation.

"Say, Simon," he said, "did you hear those fellows discussing me? They seem to have the impression that I am a Populist. Wonder how they ever happened to think that?" he said, laughing.

"Blame me for that," said Simon. "I told them that I had a brother back in Pennsylvania capable of making speeches and I thought of sending for him to lecture for free silver in these parts through the campaign. This was before I received your card, of course. Is it possible, Ezra, that you have not yet seen the light?"

Ezra Grey chuckled, in spite of Simon's solemnity.

"The light? Is that the name they have for the silver delusion in this part of the country? So you are a 'Pop,' are you, Simon?"

"Indeed I am. I am proud of that distinction."

"Well, Simon, I am truly sorry that you have been led into the silver trap. I have spent much time studying the subject, and I am thoroughly convinced that free silver is not what we need and that it is a fraud."

"Well, if that's you're opinion, I must ask one favor of you, and that is that you do not tell it in Boonville. If you were a laboring man, you'd be a Populist. Wages are low. Hogs in Boonsville are only worth a little over 2 cents per pound, corn 12 cents a bushel, and everything else to correspond. Now, one thing sure, something is wrong, and we are in favor of a change. A few years ago I had a flock of sheep, and was making money with them, so thought it would be a good scheme to buy more. I also needed more hogs, but I didn't have the money necessary to buy them, so I mortgaged my place to get it. Well, most of the hogs I bought died with the cholera. I don't suppose that was the government's fault, but wool has gone down to almost nothing, and all I have left is the mortgage."

"Wait a moment," said Ezra. "You say that a few years ago wool was a good price. What kind of a money basis had we then?"

"Gold, I reckon."

"Then you admit that prices can be good, with gold for the standard money?"

"No, not as good as they ought to be."

"Oh, yes, Simon, I remember, you wrote me the fall of '92 that hogs were 8 cents. Didn't that satisfy the farmer?"

"I suppose that such as them that had hogs was satisfied."

"Well, if they didn't have, it wasn't the government's fault. Cattle were a fair price, too, I believe, and all other live stock was valuable property, in spite of the awful fact that we had gold for the standard money, and Harrison, a Republican, was President of the United States. Of course, prices are regulated more by supply and demand than by anything else."

"Well," said Simon, "supply and demand have nothing to do with it, and will you please explain why we are having hard times now, when gold is still the standard?"

"Simply because there is now a lack of confidence, which did not exist in '92. This is the principal reason, although the low tariff policy of this Democratic administration has hurt us. The low tariff laws have closed hundreds of factories, shutting men out of employment, and it has knocked the bottom out of many industries. That's the trouble with wool. The sheep raisers in Australia can raise sheep much cheaper than the farmers in this country can, and now they can bring their wool over here, and sell it without paying anything for the privilege. They can undersell farmers here until they have to go out of sheep-raising entirely. The cause of lack of confidence is the fear of Bryan's election. The silver dollar now passes for 100 cents, because it is backed up by gold. If we stopped backing it up with gold it would fall to its market value, which, at the present time, is only about 50 cents. Of course, when the silver dollars fell to 50 cents, everybody would pay their debts with it, and keep back the gold money. It would be all that would circulate."

"In your opinion," said Simon. "Now, I'll tell you how things will be if McKinley's elected. It won't matter how scarce hogs, cattle, or products are, or how great the demand, they won't be worth raisin' if the Republicans win, and these goldbugs continue to have control of the markets. I am living in hope that no such awful calamity will befall us, and I do believe McKinley will be the worst defeated candidate that ever run for office, and I hope Glen Harrington will be the next worst. He's the fellow the Republicans in this county have put up for superintendent of schools to run agin our Vinnie. Rather singular, too, when he's her beau. But to return to my subject. Men who have studied the subject say that conditions among farmers will be about tentimes as bad as they are now. Money will be so scarce many will be obliged to live without any. Times will get in such an awful condition that with some brave leader like Coxey, a great army will be raised. I prophesy that there will be the awfullest war this world has ever seen. It will be labor against capital."

"Wait and see if your prophecy comes true, Simon. It is the only thing that will find that our country's all right, after all. It has been said that 'America is just another name for opportunity.' That country where a day's work will buy most of the necessaries of life is the country most blessed of heaven. Men are afraid to spend gold now, for fear of free silver; that is the reason we do not see any at present."

"Ah, Ezra, that's not the reason. It's because England is grabbing it all up. She is glad we have gold for our standard money."

"That's probably what your paper tells you," said Ezra, "but there is no truth in it. The enlightened nations found it necessary, in trading with each other, to have a universal standard of money, and they chose gold, because they considered it the one metal steady enough for the purpose. It was not a conspiracy against the United States. We had at that time more gold mines than any other country."

"But we haven't enough money; that's the trouble," interrupted Simon.

"The quality of money is vastly more important than the quantity. If money were too plentiful, it wouldn't be worth as much. We would have to carry more in our pockets to buy the same things we buy now with less, so it's unnecessary. What we need is to have the money we have to circulate, which it won't do while there is fear of free silver. Times are hard because of the fear of its success, but suppose it were a reality; why, there'd be the worst panic ever known in the history of this country."

Simon and Ezra Grey now arrived at home, and there was no more said on politics for a while. Political Simon's family—Cynthia, Jimmie and Johnny and the girls—were all delighted with Uncle Ezra.

The day wore away; chore time came, and the family scattered to do the work assigned to each one. Ezra Grey was now left alone with Cynthia and the little boys, and he determined to have a conversation with his sister-in-law.

"What do you get for butter out here, Cynthia?" Ezra ventured to ask.

"About eight cents, or near it. Gettin' lower every year. Eggs have been so cheap it don't pay to keep chickens any

more. The Lord only knows what will become of us if McKinley's elected President. Simon says we'll all go to the poorhouse, but I don't see how Warble county's goin' to provide a poorhouse large enough to hold everybody that would have to go there."

Ezra Grey could not help but laugh at Cynthia's idea of Republican times, and he wondered to himself if this was a fair example of the Populist sentiment.

"Uncle Ezra," said Jimmie, "you must be sure to vote for Bryan. Money will grow on trees, I 'spect, if he's elected. My pa's goin' to vote for him all right. Pa's president of the Farmers' Alliance in Warble county, and president of the Bryan club in Boonsville; and I 'spect his vote will count a whole lot. Before you are here very long you'll hear pa and Vinnie quarrel. Vinnie has a Republican feller, and he's runnin' agin her for superintendent, and pa says political opponents should be enemies and that she musn't even speak to him. But she does speak to him, in a loving way, too, and goes to church with him, in spite of pa. My! but pa gets mad sometimes. I guess he'd like Glen Harrington all right if he was a Populist, but he says Republicans are either scoundrels or they lack sense."

It's hard to tell how much more Jimmie would have told his uncle had not Cynthia hustled him out doors in a hurry.

Uncle Ezra had now been at his brother Simon's for a number of weeks. Many arguments they had had, and all were in good humor, which was rather singular, considering Political Simon's disposition. Vinnie had listened with keen interest to their long discussions, and had just asknowledged to Uncle Ezra that she believed his side of politics was right, but as she had said before, she intended to let time prove all things to her.

One evening as they were seated at the supper table Jimmie, the boy orator of the family, blurted out: "Say, pa, Vinnie's gone and turned Republican. What do you think about that?"

"What—do—I—think—about — that?" Simon repeated slowly, while a look of horror was depicted on his countenance. "I don't believe it. Vinnie's too smart a gal for that."

"Ah, pa, but ain't Uncle Ezra smart, and ain't he Republican?"

"Yes, my son, he's smart; but he has not yet seen the light."

"Ezra," he said, "I dare say, when you do see things as they are you'll be a bright and shining star for the silver cause."

Ezra laughed, and so did Vinnie, which Political Simon was quick to observe.

"Ezra," he said, "I hope you haven't been stuffing Vinnie with any of your Republican doctrines."

"I dare say, Simon, that Vinnie has enough mind of her own not to be stuffed, as you call it."

"Well, Vinnie," said Simon, "I have this much to say to you. If you ever take such a ridiculous notion as to turn Republican, don't you ever mention it. After all your raisin' and home trainin'; after all the Populist party has done for you—if you—after all that has been done for your benefit, turn and say you are a Republican; have your name written with the Goldbugs—Vinnie Grey! I'd be ashamed of you!"

"Simon," said Ezra, "did it ever occur to you that you might be mistaken? These Populist papers and speakers tell you that the Populist party is the party for the poor man. They are arraying capital against labor, and they tell you they are on the side of labor. But, Simon, didn't it ever occur to you that they might be false friends—that they are not telling the truth?"

To Be Continued.

## TRAVELING MEN'S BRIGHT EXPEDIENT

He is a busy traveling man who spends more of his time on the road than he does in the pretty little flat in which he installed his young wife a couple of years ago, says the Chicago Chronicle. But he drops into town at irregular and unseasonable hours and slips away at such odd times and on such impossible trains that the slavey of the little family is kept in a perpetual state of nervous prostration trying to remember the calls he leaves with her. He is so used to depending on hotel clerks when out of town that he takes it quite as a matter of course to tell the girl to "Call me at 7" or "Let me sleep until noon."

After he had missed a couple of trains through Martha's forgetfulness, he tried the old expedient of writing brief and mandatory notes, which he pinned upon his chamber door, but even this was not a glittering success, because the slavey frequently failed to look for the notes. But now he has the problem solved. A week ago while hunting for a

NEARLY FELL IN A FIT.

suitable memorandum book in a stationer's shop his eye lighted on one of those cardboard clock dials with movable hands which lawyers hang upon their office doors when going to lunch. The top was marked "Back at" and the hands were to be moved to the proper hour and minute, but the drummer saw how that could be fixed.

"That's just what I want," he said, and he bought one and took it to his desk, where he labored twenty minutes with pen and ink. The next morning when the girl glanced at the door of her master's and mistress' chamber she nearly fell in a fit. There was a neat card labeled "Call us at" and under it was a clock dial with the hands pointing to 9 o'clock. The drummer has not missed a train since, but he has had to explain the thing to seven people who have called since he hung it up in the house.

## HARD LINES FOR SONG WRITERS

"It's terrible," said the man who was walking along the street with both hands pressed to his temples.

"The weather?" inquired the friend whom he had just met.

"The weather is merely an aggravating detail. I refer to this disturbance in China."

"It is, indeed, a shock to every patriotic citizen."

"Of course; as a patriot I am deeply affected. But I blush to confess that there is still another consideration, a purely selfish one, which obliterates my broader and more praiseworthy impression. I am the man who gets up the sentimental songs, and I must say every season makes the geographical department of my work harder to take care of. I have successfully got away with such words as 'Appomattox' and 'Chickamauga,' but what am I going to do if the Chinese persist in precipitating a war? I draw the line at 'Tien-Tsin' and 'Che-Foo,' and I am hoping with all my heart that the fears will be groundless and that such terrors as this will not be added to the others."

### Australians Go to Transvaal.

Australians are migrating in large numbers to South Africa on account of the drouth in western Queensland. It is estimated that not less than £9,000,000 worth of stock has been lost by drouths during the past seven years.

## Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Artillery.**

"How many guns constitute a regiment of artillery, and how many a battery of artillery?"—M. L., Geneseo, Kan.

Some of our artillery regiments are of the three battalion formation, and some of the two battalion. The latter are composed of 6-gun batteries, while the other are generally of 4-gun batteries, though some of them have 6-gun batteries.

**Maintaining Parity.**

"Please explain how the secretary of the treasury keeps the gold and silver coin at parity."—F. A., Salem, Ill.

Please read the answer elsewhere in the Bureau, headed "The Gold Standard." It answers your query.

**Land in England.**

"Does an American have to be a subject of the queen to own real estate in England or not?"—T. J. M., Bowling Green, O.

No, he does not—no more than a Frenchman or a German has to become a citizen before he can buy land here.

**Minister and Ambassador.**

"What is the difference between the duties of a miniser and ambassador? And when a nation sends a minister to a foreign country is it necessary to send an ambassador also?"—I. E. J. Newman, Grove, Neb.

Their duties are the same, only the ambassador holds higher rank than a ministers. We send ambassadors to six countries—France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico and Russia. Their full title is "Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary." We send 24 ministers, whose full title is "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary." It is not necessary to send both an ambassador and a minister to the same country, as you can see.

**McKinley and Silver.**

"Will you please answer one question for me in The Blade. Whether McKinley did make any 16 to 1 speech in 1890 or not? I claim he did not."—W. P. R., Edgerton, Mo.

Mr. McKinley never made a free silver speech in his life, and never favored it. In 1878, when the Bland bill was passed, the silver dollar was worth about 94 cents; in 1890, before the Sherman law was passed it was worth over 80 cents. Mr. McKinley, like thousands of other Republicans, up to that time believed that, by a proper coinage law, we could use both silver and gold for basic money. He and they favored true bimetallism—not what Bryan calls bimetallism, but which is really the silver standard alone. The fall in silver after 1890—by which the bullion in the silver dollar fell from 80 cents in value in 1890 to 50 cents and less in 1896—showed all intelligent men that bimetallism could not be reached without an agreement among all the great nations. This could not be had. Hence the gold standard is the only true policy. And our prosperity under it shows there is no need of change.

**Foreign Legations.**

"Who owns the legations in various countries, occupied by the foreign ministers? If it be each country what law, if any, would be violated if hostile armies destroyed them?"—H. C. A., Greentown, Ind.

That depends. Sometimes the government owns its own legation, and sometimes it is rented. In Pekin, the legation buildings are erected on land granted for that purpose by the Chinese government. But don't confuse ownership with sovereignty. The British government owns its legation in Washington, but the house and lot are not under British sovereignty. The laws of the United States and the District of Columbia are supreme there, as they are over any other house and lot in Washington. If that legation should be sacked and burned by a mob, the British government would have a claim for damages. If the British ambassador, any of his family or official staff were killed or injured, it would be a violation of international law, which makes it the duty of a government to protect the persons and property of the diplomatic corps.

**Railroad Control.**

J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.: The statements we made in the Blade were correct. The rates of freight on American railroads are cheaper than anywhere else in the world per ton per mile. Passenger rates are also cheaper, for first-class passage, than anywhere else. The example of a little country like Switzerland is no fair comparison. It contains but 15,981 square miles; Ohio has 40,000 square miles. That is, Switzerland is but a little over one-third the area of Ohio. But, while Ohio has 4,500,000 population, Switzerland has almost 3,000,000. That is, the population is about twice as dense as that in Ohio per square mile; and considering that so much of the Swiss area is mountainous, the fertile portions have a very dense population, so it is possible to make a road pay at a low passenger rate. One can ride 7 or 8 miles in Toledo, on a street railway, for 5 cents. But no railway running through the sparsely settled rural regions could afford to carry passengers at that rate. Don't spend your time discussing socialistic dreams. True progress comes from giving every man an opportunity, not from making the government the father-in-law of every man.

**That British Loan.**

"A friend of mine thinks the late loan to England from this country of $25,000,000 was taken from the U. S. treasury, and I think it was taken by bankers and capitalists. Which is right?"—Homo, Hesperia, Mich.

Your friend is utterly wrong, and you are entirely right. British bonds were offered in New York and were bought by individuals, who desired a long investment and good security. Our government never has loaned a dollar to any other government.

**The Civil War.**

"What was the cause of our civil war? Itn't it generally considered that it was a war between the Democratic and Republican parties?"—W. O. P., Lathrop, O.

It would require a volume to answer your question fully. The whole matter dates back to the adoption of the constitution, and the fact that part of the states allowed slavery. As the country expanded, and new territories were organized, the question arose whether a slave-owner might take his slaves there and hold them? The people of the free states were opposed to this; those of the slave states favored it, of course.

Then the return of fugitive slaves escaping to free states was another sore spot. Many free states passed "personal liberty" laws, to counteract the clause in Article 4 of the constitution under which escaped slaves must be returned to their owners.

The question of the extension of slavery into the territories caused a hot dispute over the admission of Missouri—whether it should be as a free or a slave state. Finally the famous Missouri compromise bill was passed. Under it, Missouri was admitted as a slave state, but slavery was to be prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase north of the southern boundary of Missouri.

When the war with Mexico resulted in another expansion of territory, the same old question of slavery in the territories came up. The southern boundary of Missouri had grown to be considered the line between slave and free. California asked admission as a free state. Part of her area is north of this line, and part south. The men in Congress from the slave states refused to admit her unless another slave state was also admitted. This was to keep the slavery element in control of the Senate.

The compromise of 1850 settled this by admitting California as a free state, and the organization of the remainder of territory acquired from Mexico as the territories of Utah and New Mexico, which were intended to become slave states. This compromise of 1850 was not regarded as disturbing the Missouri compromise.

Then came the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854. This organized Kansas and Nebraska as territories; repealed the Missouri compromise, so far as they were concerned; and left the question of slavery or freedom to be decided by the inhabitants when they were admitted as states. This latter was called "Squatter Sovereignty" as a term of contempt, by northern men.

The result was the organization of the Republican party, which, in its first national platform, in 1860, declared against the extension of slavery into any of the territories, though not opposed to those states which allowed slavery retaining it. The Republican party elected its first President, Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. The slave states thereupon seceded, and the civil war was brought on.

**Soldiers' Votes.**

"Do soldiers and sailors have a right to vote, and where do they vote? Take the soldiers in the Philippines and in China, for example. Will Cuba and Porto Rico have a vote on our next Presidential election? Also do the Indians have right to vote yet?"—F. E. K., Kimball, S. D.

The right to vote on the part of soldiers and sailors is a matter for state legislatures. Several of them have laws allowing the men of their volunteer organizations mustered into the United States service, to vote. But as the U. S. Volunteers now serving in the East are not state organizations, we are under the impression that there is no provision for their voting, no more than there is for the men in the regular army.

The second part of your question is surprising. We supposed every man knew that only citizens of states have a vote for Presidential electors. The constitution provides this, but not for the voters in territories and the District of Columbia. So no person in New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines or Porto Rico can vote for President. As for Cuba, it is a foreign country, temporarily under our protection, and, of course its people can not vote at our elections.

As to the Indians, they have the right to vote when civilized, and when the state law gives them the right of suffrage—not otherwise. So you see there is a good deal of "government without the consent of the governed."

**Popular Vote in 1896.**

"Will you please give the popular vote by states for both McKinley and Bryan in the November election in 1896?

"You need not be surprised to see this state go Republican in November. Things are quite different here from what they were four years ago. I am perfectly satisfied we will elect Hon. Joe Flory for governor."—L. A. H., Cleveland, Mo.

Here are the official figures for the Presidential election of 1896:

| | Bryan. | McKinley. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 130,307 | 54,737 |
| Arkansas | 110,103 | 37,512 |
| California | 143,373 | 146,170 |
| Colorado | 161,153 | 26,271 |
| Connecticut | 56,740 | 110,285 |
| Delaware | 13,424 | 16,804 |
| Florida | 32,736 | 11,288 |
| Georgia | 94,232 | 60,091 |
| Idaho | 23,192 | 6,324 |
| Illinois | 464,632 | 607,130 |
| Indiana | 305,573 | 323,754 |
| Iowa | 223,741 | 289,293 |
| Kansas | 171,810 | 159,541 |
| Kentucky | 217,890 | 218,171 |
| Louisiana | 77,175 | 22,037 |
| Maine | 34,688 | 80,465 |
| Maryland | 104,735 | 136,959 |
| Massachusetts | 105,711 | 278,976 |
| Michigan | 236,714 | 293,582 |
| Minnesota | 139,626 | 193,501 |
| Mississippi | 63,859 | 5,130 |
| Missouri | 363,667 | 304,940 |
| Montana | 42,537 | 10,494 |
| Nebraska | 115,880 | 102,304 |
| Nevada | 8,377 | 1,938 |
| New Hampshire | 21,650 | 57,444 |
| New Jersey | 133,675 | 221,367 |
| New York | 551,369 | 819,838 |
| North Carolina | 174,488 | 155,222 |
| North Dakota | 20,686 | 26,335 |
| Ohio | 477,494 | 525,991 |
| Oregon | 46,662 | 48,779 |
| Pennsylvania | 433,228 | 728,300 |
| Rhode Island | 14,459 | 37,437 |
| South Carolina | 58,798 | 9,281 |
| South Dakota | 41,225 | 41,042 |
| Tennessee | 166,268 | 148,773 |
| Texas | 370,434 | 167,520 |
| Utah | 64,517 | 13,484 |
| Vermont | 10,637 | 51,127 |
| Virginia | 154,709 | 135,368 |
| Washington | 51,646 | 39,153 |
| West Virginia | 92,527 | 104,414 |
| Wisconsin | 165,523 | 268,135 |
| Wyoming | 10,655 | 10,072 |
| Total | 6,502,925 | 7,104,779 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Popular vote, McKinley over Bryan | 603,514 |
| Popular vote, McKinley over all | 286,728 |
| Palmer's total vote | 133,424 |
| Levering, Proh. | 132,007 |
| Bentley, Nat. | 13,969 |
| Matchett, Soc. Lab. | 36,274 |

**The German Army.**

"Please give me a brief description of the German army."—E. H., Leslie, Mich.

Germany's active army—that is, it is under arms and read for war—is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry | 476,312 |
| Cavalry | 73,193 |
| Artillery | 94,846 |
| Engineers and train | 42,311 |
| Horses | 132,500 |
| Guns | 2,864 |

The remainder of the males of military age in the empire are classified into the first and second reserve, which may be brought into service in case of war. The grand war total is this:

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers | 66,558 |
| Men, infantry and cavalry | 5,738,793 |
| Horses | 202,860 |
| Guns | 4,888 |

**How They Like It.**

A. R. P., Doland, S. D., send us the following kindly appreciative letter, for which he will accept thanks:

"I am very much pleased with your paper. I have been taking your paper since last January, and have read it very carefully ever since, and I find it ever for the right and truth. On the Boer war you have given the best points of all the papers I take, which will number nearly a dozen.

"I also note that The Blade is a true blue Republican paper, and I sincerely hope South Dakota's vote this fall will be counted on the Republican side, and I feel positive that it will."

**For Black Ants.**

In reply to a query for a remedy, E. G. C., Burton, Ohio, sends the following, for which thanks:

"Seeing a request for a recipe to destroy ants, I will send you mine. I have used it about 20 years, and never knew it to fail. Go to a drug store and get 5 cents worth of tartar emetic, put it in an old saucer, with three tablespoonfuls of maple syrup; stir it up thoroughly; set it where the ants can find it, and they will never trouble you again. Save the dish for future use. If it dries to sugar, use a little water to dissolve the sugar. I have cleared my house, dooryard and garden with it. Use with care, as it is poisonous."

**The Third Term.**

"Has there ever been any law passed by congress prohibiting the President of the United States from holding the office the third term?"—J. P. G. L., South Bend, Ind.

No such law was ever passed or proposed, because congress can not reach the matter. It would require an amendment to the national constitution to limit the President to two terms.

The reason no President has ever been a candidate for a third term is simply because Washington, at the end of his second term, declined to allow his name to be considered for a third term, as he did not believe it wise for a President to serve more than two terms. His example has been followed ever since.

**Grass in Sidewalks.**

"Can you tell me what to use to kill the grass and weeds growing between the joints of brick in a sidewalk?"—R. K., Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Pull up the grass and weeds, and then fill the joints with salt. This is the best remedy we know, but it has to be repeated frequently.

**Attorneys' Fees.**

"There is no question about the attorney in a pension claim before the department being limited to a fee of $10 to $12 as per agreement. If, however, an applicant becomes totally worn out at the delay surrounding his claim, and seeks the advice of another attorney, and this attorney goes to work in his interest, charging a reasonable fee, is the last named attorney violating the letter or spirit of the law?"—A. J., Hannibal, Mo.

We think not. However, to make sure, why not address a letter of inquiry to the Commissioner of Pensions, and find out definitely?

**Nebulae.**

"Has any astronomer, with the aide of the spectroscope, discovered nebulous masses in space, showing the different stages going forward toward the formation of suns or stars? Tell what you can about the photographing of the nebulous masses, for the benefit of the school students."—I. D. A., Durand, Wis.

There are many nebulae in the heavens, which, under the spectroscope, show that they are composed of glowing gas. This is probably the first step in building a solar system. This gas condenses, forms a globe, from which bw rotation are thrown off planets, until a system is formed like our own.

**Nebular Hypothesis.**

"Dr. Talmage says (quoting from geologists) that there is a fire in the center of this earth that is getting larger and larger and will eventually burn the earth up. Scientists say that this earth, remotely a ball of liquid fire, began to cool off at its outer surface, and is gradually becoming cold, the fire in the center getting smaller and smaller, and that the contraction brought about by the lowering temperature, causes earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. Which of these statements is true?"J. N. S., Peru, Neb.

The second is the theory believed by all scientific men. Dr. Talmage's statements on science are never worthy of any attention. Read the answer elsewhere headed "Nebulae."

**Distances.**

A. L. D., Tullahama, Tenn.: We have not a table of air line distances. There is a table of postal distances from New York which shows the distances by shortest routes to various cities—but not by air line. From it we find only the following you ask for:

New York to Boston, 217 miles.
New York to Portland, Maine, 325 miles.
New York to San Francisco, 3,250 miles.

Perhaps you could get air lines by using a good map and a strip of paper. Place one end on one city, mark the place of the other city on the strip and use the scale of miles to find distance.

**Bryan's Army Service.**

"Will you kindly inform us how far Bryan went with his regiment, and if it went on to Cuba?"—W. D. Huntertown, Ind.

Colonel Bryan resigned while his regiment was at Tampa Fla. We do not think the regiment went to Cuba at all.

**Miscellaneous.**

W. B. W., Byron, Neb.: We do not know.

H. D. K., Burton, Ohio: We have not the data.

A. J. H., Plainwell, Mich.: It is a Danish copper coin—a half skilling—not shilling.

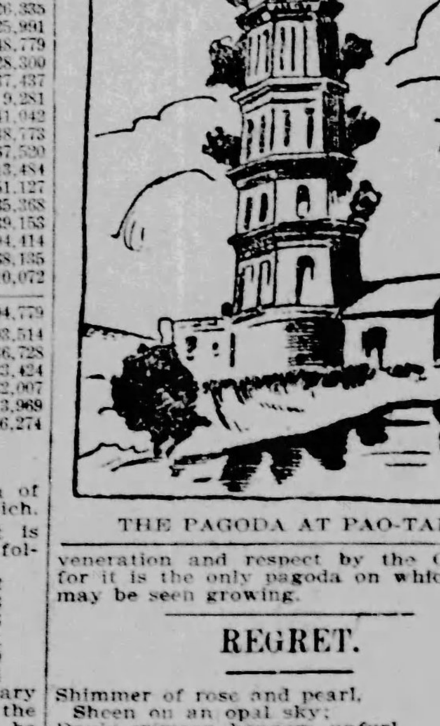
R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.: Sorry we do not know. All the information we had was given in the article.

J. H. B., New Matamora, Ohio: Write to the editor of the Scientific American, New York, and tell him what you want.

G. C. K., South Montray, Mich.: We never saw the book, and imagine you must have misread it. Every state has laws fixing the "age of consent." Any man who seduces a girl under that age is guilty of rape, whether she consents or not. There is no state which does not punish seduction also above that age. The age of consent in Ohio is 18 years.

## TREES GROWING ON A PAGODA

The pagoda at Pao-tah is the most curious in China, and is regarded with great



THE PAGODA AT PAO-TAH.

veneration and respect by the Chinese, for it is the only pagoda on which trees may be seen growing.

## REGRET.

Shimmer of rose and pearl,
Sheen on an opal sky;
Day's crimson banners unfurl,
Purple-pleached shadow gleams die;
Dawn flowers burgeoning fair,
Meads with the dawn dews wet;
Rare is the morn, ah, rare!
But in the heart regret—a vague regret.
* * * * *
Flashes of burning gold,
Flushes of crimson light;
Faint on a wearing world,
Stealeth the silent night.
One from a casement bar
Leaneth with lashes wet,
Watching the last wan star
Fade like a heart's regret—a vague regret.
—Leigh Gordon Giltner in The Path of Dreams.

### Quicker Than a Wink.

The velocity of light is 192,000 miles in a second of time. From the sun light comes to the earth in eight minutes. From some of the fixed stars of the twelfth magnitude it takes 4,000 years for the light to reach us.

Cut your corns? How foolish when A-CORN SALVE takes them out so easily. Free trial box Giant Chemical Co. Philadelphia.


# A Spotless Skin

And a clear complexion are desired by every woman and admired by every man.

Eruptions, pimples and similar blemishes are caused by an impure condition of the blood. These skin blemishes are permanently removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which thoroughly purifies the blood and cures the cause of the disease.

"For about one year and a half my face was badly broken out," writes Miss Carrie Adams, of 116 West Main St., Battlecreek, Mich. "I spent a great deal of money with doctors and for different kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. At last I read one of your advertisements in a paper, and obtained a bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Before I had taken one bottle of this medicine I noticed a change, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured.

Free. The Common Sense Medical Adviser 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to cover expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered book, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address, Doctor R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



## "He That is Warm Thinks All So."

*Thousands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered kidneys, liver, bowels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all who take it the warmth of perfect health. Get Hood's because*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints


## Paint Without Oil.

**Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-five Per Cent.**

A. L. Rice, a prominent manfacturer of Watertown, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind

The Discoverer of Powdrpaint.

of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint storm proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone, brick and iron, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth what the farmer has heretofore had to pay for paint.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, 28 S. Arsenal st., Watertown, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

## HUNTINGTON'S HORSE TRADE

### He Found Henry Clews to Be Hard Man to Come to Terms.

The late Collis P. Huntington was a born trader, and throughout his long life he made it a boast that he never got the worst of a transaction, big or little.

A sale of horses to Henry Clews, the banker, illustrated the magnate's method of doing business. Mr. Clews said to a friend that he wanted a pair of cobs.

The Huntington and Clews offices are both in the Mills building, the former on the seventh floor, the latter on the

"READY TO GIVE $1,500?" HE ASKED.

ground. Mr. Huntington stopped in the next morning on his way to his office.

"I understand you want a pair of ponies I have for sale," he said.

"Not that I know," was the retort of the banker. "I want a team, but I don't care where I get it. I'll take yours if the animals and the price are all right."

"Oh, that's all right. These ponies are too small, and it's not right to make them haul me and my wife about—we are both big and heavy."

"What's your price?"

"What's your idea of what you want to give?"

"Eight hundred dollars."

"Well, my price is $1,500—not a cent less."

Mr. Clews told him there was no possibility of getting together and they parted.

"Ready to give $1,500 for those ponies?" he asked.

"No; I'll give $800," was the response.

"Never," exclaimed Mr. Huntington, as he went out.

He called at the Clews office every morning for two weeks to ask about the horses. On the eighth day he said:

"Well, I'll tell you. I'll take $1,300, but I won't leave the option open long at that."

"You can close it right now if you like," was the retort, "for I'll pay $800. Not a cent more."

On the tenth day he exclaimed:

"Now, I'll tell you. Take the ponies at $1,200 and we'll call it square."

"Eight hundred," said Mr. Clews.

The same price was offered on the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days. On the fourteenth day Mr. Huntington said:

"What is your price for the ponies today?"

"Eight hundred."

"Well, you are the hardest man I ever dealt with," said he, "and I'm going to let you have them on one condition. You must give $25 to my coachman."

"I don't know your coachman," objected Mr. Clews, "and it would be bribery to give any money to him."

"Well, he ought to have $25," mused Mr. Huntington.

"I suppose you pay his wages regularly?" retorted the banker.

"Yes, but he ought to get $25 out of this deal."

"Then you give it to him," said Mr. Clews. "That will leave $775 for the horses."

With that he gave in, and thus, after fourteen days of haggling, the horses were sold for $700 less than he started out to get for them. Mr. Clews smiled when he told of the deal and added:

"He enjoyed that horse deal as much as I did. The horses proved to be splendid animals and I drove them for twelve years.

"The last time I saw him was a few days ago, when Mr. Mills and I were eating lunch up-stairs. He passed up and winked at me and said:

"'I hope you made something out of him.'

"'Yes, he is paying for my lunch,' I answered, 'that's more than I have made out of you recently.'

"He laughed and passed on. He was always in good humor. He was a great man."

## DEAD ROSES.

Beloved, the hours that I spent with you
Were like unto wild roses when the new
Swift Spring bends over each to make it fair—
Nay, was it fault of mine I plucked so few?

Ah, me, my roses that I bore away
Faded to memories within a day;
But I have pressed their petals in my heart—
In its closed pages are they shut alway.

Yea, sweet, some comfort is there in this thing:
Though I plucked no new buds in any spring,
Listen! I turn the pages of my heart—
Can you not hear dead roses rustling?
—Theodosia Garrison in The Smart Set.

## TIMBER LAWS OF ENGLAND.

By the general laws of England oak, ash and elm are "timber" if not younger than twenty years or so old that a good post cannot be cut from them. What constitutes "timber" varies slightly according to locality. But when a tree is proved to be "timber" a person who has only a life interest in the land it grows upon cannot cut it down unless it be on an estate cultivated solely for the production of salable timber or unless he has a special agreement giving him power to do so.

### Streets Paved With Glass.

In Geneva, Switzerland, glass blocks are used to pave the streets. They are made of the refuse from the glass factories and give great satisfaction. They are pleasant to the eye and very durable.

## The Farmstead.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

**Right Hind Leg Swollen.**

S. W. S., Nebraska: Your three-year-old colt has an attack of lymphangitis. This is a specific inflammation of the lympathic structures, usually affecting the hind leg. It is caused by sudden changes in the feed, and standing in cold draughts of air while perspiring. Horses of sluggish temperament are predisposed to the affliction. It is usually ushered in by a chill, rise in temperature, and some uneasiness. In a short time this is followed by swelling of the leg. The swelling gradually surrounds the entire leg, and continues downward until it reaches the foot. It at times leaves an enlargement that cannot be reduced under any treatment. Since you have succeeded in reducing the swelling until the only enlargement is around the hock the best thing you can do is to give the colt 1-4 oz. pulverized saltpeter in drinking water twice a day for three days. Feed bran mashes, giving one a day, until his dropping are a little mushy, but not thin. Feed no corn. Let him have oats, sweet hay, and some grass. Rub the swelling in the evening with camphorated soap liniment. This must be well rubbed in with the palm of the hand to get up friction. Then wrap the swollen part with a bandage of flannel about five inches wide. In the morning remove the bandage and apply the liniment again, being sure to hand rub the part well. The bandage should be wrapped fairly tight, but not so much so as to cut off free circulation of the blood. The colt must have gentle exercise every day, twice, if possible, for half an hour. Feed no corn for some time.

**Blister on Horse—To Give Down Milk.**

C. H. R., North Carolina:—For the blister on your horse's breast, open it at the lowest point with a sharp knife, squeeze out the contents, and inject a little strong alum water. Filter the water through a cloth to remove all small grains. It is customary with many people to give a little enticing food to a cow at milking time. A cow has the power to hold her milk. Where this is done a bag of sand may be laid across the loins. It will prevent her from drawing up her udder, and contracting the outlets of the milk ducts. Gently push the hand against the udder and with a gentle pressure downward the milk will come. In stripping, grasp the teat with the thumb and fore-finger. Push gently against the udder, and as you make the downward motion bring all the fingers to the teat. Never strip by pulling hard on the teat with the thumb and fore-finger, as it tends to contract the teat.

**Cow Will Not Conceive.**

C. A. K., Kansas:—Nothing can be done for a cow that is naturally barren. A fat cow that is not naturally barren, should be reduced by putting her on short pasture for a few weeks, and when she comes in heat put her to a young, vigorous bull. A half-pint of hemp seed should be given the cow twice a day for three weeks before coming in heat. A cow that is thin in flesh should be fattened a little. Sometimes a high grade bull will be of no avail, while a mongrel bull will bring the cow around all right.

**Cow Has Lumpy Jaw.**

C. W. S., Michigan: The cause of the lump on your cow's jaw is the presence of a fungus germ called actinomyces, the disease being known as actinomycosis. The medicinal treatment consists in giving iodide of potassium. For the first three days give 1½ drachms in ½ pint of water, well dissolved. Follow with 1 drachm daily. The lump may not disappear for twenty or thirty days. There may be discharge from the nose, weeping of the eyes, and peeling off of outer layer of the skin, but these should cause no uneasiness, as they do not cause disturbance of the health. If the weeping from the eyes become excessive, stop giving the medicine for a day or two. You may have to continue the medicine for twenty days.

**Colt Eats Manure.**

C. E. W., Ohio: Change the feed of the mare. Plenty of grass should be given her. The colt should be given a little water about noon every day. It is not safe to give medicine to a colt so young. A little bran mash to move its bowels gently may be of service. The colt will, as it grows older, very likely stop the habit of eating its mother's droppings. A little crushed oats may be given it daily, gradually increasing it until at about six months old it may be given a full ration.

**Cow Gives Ropy Milk.**

W. C. F., South Dakota: Give the cow a full pound of sulphate of magnesia dissolved in three pints of lukewarm water, by means of a common dreaching horn. After this has operated, give a daily dose of one ounce of hyposulphite of soda for two weeks. It is readily taken when powdered and sprinkled over a mass of scalded bran, or some cut feed. If the teats are clogged, dissolve a teaspoonful of saleratus in half a pint of warm water and inject it into the teats with a very small syringe or sewing machine can.

**Received.**

From United States Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Bulletin, No. 119. Experiment station work. Tests on various subjects of interest to agriculturists, pomologists and gardeners. Prepared in the office of experiment stations, A. C. True, director.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**"Candling Eggs."**

Cold storage and candling eggs is the subject of an article in the Kansas City Star, which is here reprinted:

"There are many interesting details in egg handling which are but slightly known to the average consumer of poached eggs and omelets. Few people realize the number of different hands an egg passes through on its journey from the nest where it was laid in the farmyard of the country to the dining room where it is eaten in the city. The importance of eggs for use in the arts and their commercial importance outside of their value as a food product is interesting.

"Candling eggs is an important feature of the cold storage season. It is a simple process of holding an egg to the light in a dark room for the purpose of determining its quality. Handlers, who store eggs, have learned by experience the necessity for eliminating all except the largest, cleanest and freshest eggs from cases which are to be carried in storage for several months. At one of these storage houses from ten to thirty men are employed, working under direction of a head candler. The candling room is long and narrow, with benches fitted up around the wall. At short intervals electric lights are strung from the ceiling. The room has no windows, and the lights are so constructed that only a ray of light is admitted. Standing before the light, a workman examines each egg, holding it up to the light. If the ray shines through the egg clearly, it is all right as far as quality is concerned.

"Cleanliness and size are two important conditions to be reckoned, and eggs must meet all the requirements before they will be accepted for storage. The attention paid to candling has increased each season. A few years ago the only candling rooms in Kansas City were small enclosed spaces in the rear of commission houses, where only one man could work at a time. Now many men consider egg candling their regular trade, and experts are well paid for their care and efficiency.

"No one can tell whether they have slighted their work until next winter, when the eggs are taken out of storage. The overlooking of one decayed egg may cause the eggs of the whole case to decay, and one case of bad eggs would spoil dozens.

"After the eggs have been candled and selected and packed in new whitewood cases, they are placed in storage rooms where a temperature of 31 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. They are held in that temperature until taken out next winter."

**About Subsoiling.**

From a report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Station, the following is taken:

Subsoiling to be most effective should be done in such a way as to leave the soil loose, much as the stubble plow leaves it. To accomplish this much will depend upon the character of the tool, and more upon the condition of the soil when the work is done. If the soil is so wet as to be plastic when the plowing is done, then the effect of the subsoil plow will be to wedge the portions of the soil, which are heavily pressed into an even more compact and close texture than before, and thus develop a condition opposite that sought. To simply form a long groove or channel in the subsoil by wedging the dirt aside, gives little aid in the direction sought. Such work then, if done at all, should be done when the subsoil is dry enough and this is most likely to occur in the fall, after the crop of the season has withdrawn the moisture from it. Subsoiling late, too, leaves no time for the soil to lose its open texture, before the rains to be stored reach it.

**To Pack Eggs.**

A writer in the Ladies' Home Journal tells of one way of packing eggs for long keeping:

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white. For this reason it is important that the yolk should be surrounded with a layer of white. If the egg is placed on the side or large end the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell. Eggs absorb odors easily, therefore only odorless materials should be used when packing them.

**Line Breeding and Inbreeding.**

The improvement of our commercial hog has come, to a great extent, from line bredeing, which to a limited extent is inbreeding. I am a strong advocate of line breeding, which to a limited extent who have practiced line breeding are the ones who have produced the show animals; and it requires constitution and vigor to be a show hog. The veteran breeders of Shorthorn cattle in England—Charles and Robert Collings, Thomas Bates and Thomas C. Booth—by their proces of inbreeding proved to be the most successful breeders of the most famous breed of cattle the world has even known. It would make some men feel faint to go to my office and examine the pedigrees of the great Poland Chinas, the noted hogs of the day.

This talk about the Poland China and Berkshire losing their constitution because inbred is all humbug. There never was a hog with a better constitution than the Poland China of to-day. They have more life and action than they had 20 years ago and are still improving. Now, I am well aware that there is a strong prejudice against line breeding, but every one does not know why they are so prejudiced. I am willing to fall in line with the great breeders of the day.—Cor. Am. Agriculturist.

**His First Celebration.**

"This month I celebrate my twenty-fourth birthday."

"That's odd—so do I."

"But I celebrate mine for the first time."—Heitere Welt.

**The Situation.**

The author—I wish I had time enough to write a good book.

His friend—Why not take it?

The author—Can't afford to. I am too busy writing successful ones.—Life.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4 Full Quarts for $3.20 Express Charges Prepaid

Direct from Distiller to Consumer.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

**We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.**

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using Hayner's Whiskey, which is an evidence of true merit. We give you absolutely pure Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—Editor.



# THE PARISIAN DREAM CITY

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*Part 17 This Week*

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## FED THE ELEPHANT ON SAUSAGES

The birds whistled and the monkeys chattered and the lions roared, the kangaroo leaped into the buffalos' pen, played havoc and frightened the beasts, the bears growled and the eagles flew squeaking to their roosts, says the Chicago Chronicle. All this happened at the zoo in Lincoln park because the elephant, who had carried a fat man of nearly 300 pounds, was treated to a feast of bologna sausage. What caused the stir among the beasts could not be learned, but Keeper McCurran vouches that the fumes of the encased meat was scented by them.

To the thousands of park visitors who thronged about the cages and the riding path where the elephant was quartered the feast of the sausage by the elephant, and the fat man playing the principal role, was a sight never witnessed by

THE ELEPHANT AND THE SAUSAGE.

them at a zoo before. The man liberally gave the elephant a basket of sausage, which was eaten with several gulps, and then he bellowed for more.

The fat man entered the park a little after 2 o'clock, accompanied by two small boys carrying a basket. They stopped at the elephant riding path and soon the man suggested that he take a ride on the elephant's back. The park visitors eyed him with curiosity and were amazed to see him climb the elephant and ride around the riding track. The ride was soon over and as he alighted he called the boys carrying the basket and from it drew more than three yards of bologna sausage.

This was put in front of the elephant and was soon eaten. The crowd about the riding path saw it. Soon came shouts, "Hurrah for the fat man," and "Look at the sausage man." The fat man was pleased and with a look at the crowd he strolled away.

The monkeys and camels were nearest to the elephant during his feast of the sausage and they were the ones which looked on and squeaked most loudly. They were given peanuts and popcorn, but they were sullen and would not eat; they wanted sausage.

## WHEN VON MOLTKE WAS LOQUACIOUS

Count Von Moltke, the great German soldier, was never loquacious and used as few words as possible on all occasions. His reticence was so proverbial that as the king's birthdays approached there

VON MOLTKE AND HIS TOAST.

used to be bets among the officers and the general staff as to how many words Moltke would use in proposing the toast of the day. Some backed a nine-word speech, others put their money on eight words. Moltke's habit was to say: "To the health of his majesty, emperor and king"; or, "To his imperial majesty's health." In 188[illegible] an oyster breakfast was staked on the marshal, not using more than nine words. But, because he began with the word "gentlemen," the bet was lost. The loser comforted himself by saying, "He's aging, is Moltke; he's getting loquacious."

—Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."


# For Men

Two Month's Sure Cure Without Money.

JEN-I-TO THE MEN'S SPECIFIC.

It amazes the men by its quick results—Acts Like Magic—improvement is hourly, daily and the cured remain cured—grandest rebuilder of Lost Manhood of the century. It positively will cure all stages—it is a priceless boon for married or single young, middle aged and old men.

No Conditions—No Deposit. No C.O.D. Package Sent You. We guarantee this remedy to cure quickly and permanently. It is the celebrated prescription used and perfected during a quarter century of scientific research and successful curing of men's special diseases by the most eminent physician and the acknowledged highest authority on diseases of men.

2 Month's Cure WITHOUT MONEY.

Our proposition: Do not send any money. Write to-day for two month's supply of Jen-i-to enclosing fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, Revenue stamps, etc., and we will send it to you at once by mail, prepaid.

Ninety-six per cent. of all patients treated having been fully restored, we are taking no risk in making you this unheard-of liberal offer, for we can guarantee to cure you. We will let you be the judge. When within a stated time you are convinced that the Jen-i-to is curing you, you will remit $[illegible] for the entire two month's treatment furnished you. Otherwise you will return the unused portion of the medicine and we will make no charge whatever. We are willing to trust to your honesty.

With your request for treatment send fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, etc.

JEN-I-TO SUPPLY DEPOT, E-56 State St., Chicago, Ill.

References: Any bank or large business house in Chicago.

# Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The title, From India to the Planet Mars, given to his book by the author, has stimulated interest in a recent work by Professor Th. Flournoy, of the University of Geneva. The high standing of the writer in the department of Psychology would give anything from his pen a certain authority, and when to this is added the fact that the translation is made by Prof. Daniel B. Vermilye, of Columbia University, of New York, the book cannot fail to receive great consideration. This translation, the reader is told in the preface, was undertaken in response to "a demand created by the widespread and increasing interest which is manifested both in Great Britain and the United States in the phenomena exhibited by its heroine—an interest which makes a new era in the progress of human knowledge."

Professor Fleurnoy's experiments have extended over several years, beginning in 1894. He was then invited to attend some seances of a non-professional medium receiving no compensation for her services, of whose extraordinary gifts he had frequently heard. "I found," he writes, "the medium in question, whom I shall call Mlle. Helene Smith, to be a beautiful woman about thirty years of age, tall, vigorous, of a fresh, healthy complexion, with hair and eyes almost black, of an open and intelligent countenance which at once evoked sympathy. * * * Of modest bearing and an irreproachable moral character, she has for years earned an honorable living as an employe of a commercial house, in which her industry, her perseverance, and her high character have combined to secure her a very responsible and important position."

So much for the personnel of the medium who consented to give seances for the benefit of Professor Fleurnoy's investigations. During the five years over which they have extended Mlle. Smith has had no fewer than three of what he names "somnambulistic experiences," and to these are added the existence of a secondary personality which reveals itself under the name of Leopold. The following is a general view of them in Professor Fleurnoy's own words:

Two of these romances are connected with the spiritistic idea of previous existences. It has, indeed, been revealed that Helene Smith has already lived twice before on this globe. Five hundred years ago she was the daughter of an Arab sheik, and became, under the name of Simandini, the favorite wife of a Hindoo prince named Sivrouka Nayaka, who reigned over Kanara, and built in the year 1401 the fortress of Tchandraguiri. In the last century she reappeared in the person of the illustrious and unfortunate Marie Antoinette. Again reincarnated, as a punishment for her sins and the perfecting of her character, in the humble circumstances of Helene Smith, she in certain somnambulistic states recovers the memory of her glorious avatars of old, and becomes again for the moment Hindoo princess or queen of France.

I will designate under the names of "Hindoo" or "Oriental" cycle and "Royal cycle the whole of the automatic manifestations relative to these two previous existences. I shall call the third romance the "Martian" cycle, in which Mlle. Smith, by virtue of the mediumistic faculties, which are the appanage and the consolation of her present life, has been able to enter into relation with the people and affairs of the planet Mars, and to unveil their mysteries to us * * * * *

The author confesses that he is unable to explain many things that he witnessed, but he utterly discards the theory of communication with the spirits of the departed in order to account for this mass of phenomena. He believes there is a way of explaining these things without resorting to spiritism, although acknowledging that the hypothesis of spirits has "in it nothing of the impossible or absurd."

The volume comes from the press of Harper and Brothers, New York.

A History of Political Parties in the United States, by James H. Hopkins, former representative in congress from Pennsylvania, gives an account of such parties since the foundation of the government. It further describes conditions attending their formation and development, and closes with a reproduction of the several party platforms down to the present, with tables showing the popular vote in the various states at the past four Presidential elections, and indicating the states of comparative stability, the relative changes, and the development and growth of the Populist party.

The volume is brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A Book for All Readers is the title of a very interesting and useful work, the author of which is A. R. Spofford, for many years Librarian of Congress. The volume is designed to aid in the formation of both public and private libraries, and to give directions for the collection, use and preservation of books, wherever they may be found. "It is hardly necessary to say that no one who is less familiar with, not only the best books but with all literature, could have put so much of value in as many pages as Mr. Spofford has done.

He tells first how to choose books and to buy them; describes the method of selecting good bindings; names the enemies of books which are to be guarded against; mentions the uses of libraries; the necessary qualifications of librarians; gives a history of different libraries; and a world of other things which the book lover is glad to know.

The volume comes from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Harper & Bros. have brought out in one volume the late Stephen Crane's charming sketches called Whilomville Stories, which previously appeared in Harper's Magazine. The scenes of these tales are laid in a country town, and the doings of children and their funny little ways are presented with the skillful touch of one who knew and appreciated the peculiarities of the genus "small boy."

The adventures of "the angel child" and Jimmie Trescott are most entertaining when read in a compact form, and people who know and understand child nature will find a fund of humor and enjoyment in these delineations of our boys and girls, who are the same the world over.

The "bad man" in Clement Wilkes' story of Clare Duval is an Englishman about seven feet tall and broad in proportion, with shifty eyes that betray the wickedness of his character. The heroine, Clare Duval, marries him, but just why, the author fails to make clear, as she fears and detests him, though seemingly without cause, for her husband always calls her "Birdie" and never fails to bestow upon her unwilling lips a parting kiss when business calls him from her side.

The book is a society novel with a hackneyed plot which has been woven into many very much better written and more entertaining novels. To sum it up in a few words, the story has no dash or sparkle and becomes tiresome before the affairs of the heroine are brought to a satisfactory conclusion. However, it is a clean story, and perfectly harmless.

Published by the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's novel, entitled Father Anthony, has recently been brought out in America by the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York, after winning considerable popularity in England. The story is one of the West of Ireland, and the author pictures scenes and people of that country in a vivid way, weaving about them an interesting romance of love and mystery.

The author writes of Irish life from personal knowledge, and describes scenes and people with whom he has had a long acquaintance, while his nature-pictures of the Emerald Isle are an attractive feature of this readable and entertaining novel.

In a story entitled Whom the Winds Carry, the author, Cora Sewell, discusses the question of divorce and incidentally buffets her heroine about with the winds of caprice and weakness. Geraldine Seymour is married to a man whom she admires, but does not really love. Their home is in a small western town with whose citizens Mrs. Seymour feels that she has nothing in common, consequently she refuses to mingle with their social diversions.

The writer is evidently familiar with the scenes, incidents and persons she portrays, but her work is marred by long and complicated sentences and lacks the artistic touch of the skilled writer.

Published by the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

**Books Received.**

From Lathrop Publishing Company, Boston:

Concerning Cats. By Helen M. Winslow. $1.50; and

China's Open Door. By Rounsevelle Wilman. $1.50.

From John Murphy Company, Baltimore:

World-Crisis in China, 1900. By Allen S. Will.


**CASTORIA**
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



**Women Think About This**

*In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are communicating with*

**A Woman**

*A woman whose experience in treating female ills is greater than that of any living person, male or female.*

*She has fifty thousand such testimonial letters as we are constantly publishing showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily relieving hundreds of suffering women.*

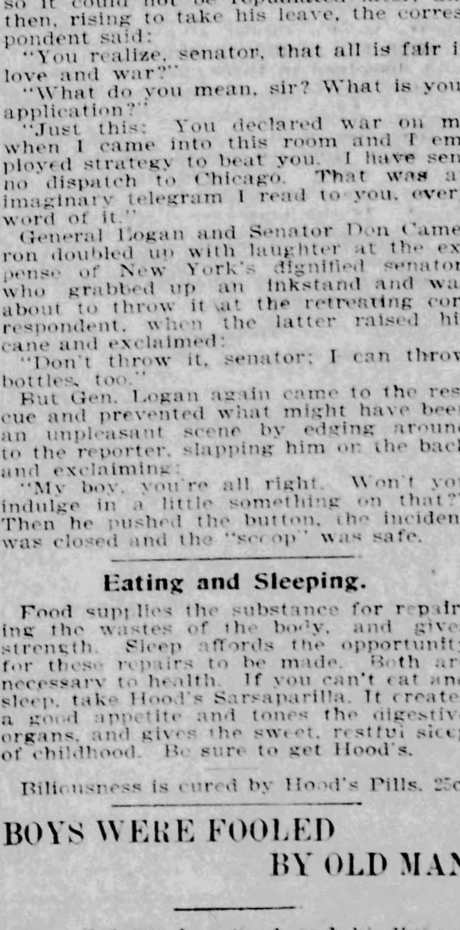
*Every woman knows some woman Mrs. Pinkham has restored to health.*

*Mrs. Pinkham makes no statements she cannot prove. Her advice is free.*

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.


## HIS IDEA OF AN INFORMAL DINNER

The secretary of the navy, John D. Long, is no novice in society, but when he first went to Washington he was not familiar with the customs prevailing in official life there. Just before the first cabinet dinner was given last season Mr. Hay had a private talk with his colleagues in the cabinet, in which the proposition was agreed to that the irritating precedent question at cabinet dinners should be abolished. Each hostess must simply be careful not to put the same people together through the season.



SECRETARIES HAY AND LONG DISCUSS A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

The secretary of state was to inaugurate the plan. No one expressed himself as more rejoiced over the change than the secretary of the navy. He talked about it constantly between the agreement and the dinner.

When he arrived at the men's dressing-room the evening of the dinner the man servant handed him the usual small envelope with the name of the lady whom he was to take into dinner. Mr. Long read it aloud to the other members of the cabinet in the room. He looked puzzled and distressed. The other members showed that they also had cards.

Mr. Long sat heavily down in a chair and looked around as one who had lost his last friend. "I thought," he said mournfully, "that Hay told us this was going to be an informal affair."

"What did you expect?" asked a cabinet minister.

"Why, I thought every fellow would come in and just go to the lady he liked best, take her out to dinner and sit down in the chair nearest to him. That's my idea of informality."

**WHO KNOWS, INDEED?**

She wept.

"Oh, you editors are horrid," she sobbed.

"What is the trouble, madam?" inquired the editor, as he blue-penciled two paragraphs that had come as an inspiration to the young woman who was "taking up journalism."

"Why, I—boo-hoo—I sent in an obituary of my husband, and—boo-hoo—and said in it that he had been married for twenty years, and you—oo—oo—boo—hoo—your printers set it up 'worried for twenty years.'"

She wept.

But the editor grinned.

Perhaps it was all right, all 'round.

Who knows?

**Clever Old Man.**

She—Well, Arthur, did you tell dad that little fib about the prospective large salary you confidently anticipated you would soon be earning?

He (gloomily)—M'yes.

She—Well?

He—He borrowed a couple of pounds on the spot!—Punch.

## SEN. CONKLING WAS OUTWITTED

### How an Interview Was Obtained From the Statesman by Stratagem.

Nearly every one acquainted with the late Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, knew of his reluctance to being interviewed by newspaper men. He would never submit to any catechising either as to his opinions of matters of public moment or of people in the public eye. Once, however, he was outwitted and gracefully "acknowledged the corn." A Milwaukee reporter was the one to whom the credit of breaking down the senator's reserve was due.

It was on the occasion of the visit of a Congressional committee bearing the remains of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter to their last resting place that the incident occurred. Senator Conkling was of the party. The young man, who was acting as correspondent of a Chicago paper in addition to his local duties, had been ordered by the manager of the journal in the windy city to procure an interview with Conkling relative to his position on

SENATOR CONKLING SUBMITS TO AN INTERVIEW.

a measure then pending in Congress. The young man succeeded in reaching the parlor assigned to the senatorial committee. He stated his business, whereupon Mr. Conkling, with great dignity, exclaimed:

"Sir, this is an unwarranted piece of impertinence; an intrusion that cannot be excused. I will grant no interview, sir. I have absolutely nothing to say. There is the door."

Just at this moment General Logan, who had been in a side room, came in, recognized the correspondent and, stretching forth his hand, exclaimed in his usual cordial and informal way:

"Why, how do you do, Billy? I am glad to see you."

Senator Conkling could not very well order an acquaintance of General Logan out of the room, so that part of the program was omitted, and the correspondent, once more addressing Senator Conkling, said:

"I anticipated your reply to my request for an interview, senator, and have already sent the paper a statement of your position in regard to the subject in hand. I will read it to you."

The correspondent, who was a stenographer, took out his notebook and began to read off an alleged dispatch in which he purposely placed Senator Conkling in a position directly antagonistic to the one which he would necessarily take.

"Great God, it will not do to let that go to the public, senator," exclaimed Gen. Logan.

"You will have to take some means to stop that," chimed in Don Cameron.

"You fellows have a great deal of presumption, as well as vivid imaginations!" exclaimed Senator Conkling, turning in anger to the correspondent. "Can't this be killed in the office of your paper, sir?"

"I'm afraid it is too late to do that. It is one of the most difficult things to kill an item of news after it once gets into the hands of the men in the home office."

"Could you not get them to substitute something else for it, sir? Suppose I was to give you a statement of my position—would they not publish that in place of what you have read to me?"

"Yes, I think they would willingly do that."

Senator Conkling then sat down and submitted to an interview in which the questions involved in the German paper were covered fully, and some points were brought out under the skilled lead of the interviewer. When the interview was completed it was read back to the senator from the stenographic notes and approved in the presence of other senators so it could not be repudiated later, and then, rising to take his leave, the correspondent said:

"You realize, senator, that all is fair in love and war?"

"What do you mean, sir? What is your application?"

"Just this: You declared war on me when I came into this room and I employed strategy to beat you. I have sent no dispatch to Chicago. That was an imaginary telegram I read to you, every word of it."

General Logan and Senator Don Cameron doubled up with laughter at the expense of New York's dignified senator, who grabbed up an inkstand and was about to throw it at the retreating correspondent, when the latter raised his cane and exclaimed:

"Don't throw it, senator; I can throw bottles, too."

But Gen. Logan again came to the rescue and prevented what might have been an unpleasant scene by edging around to the reporter, slapping him on the back and exclaiming:

"My boy, you're all right. Won't you indulge in a little something on that?" Then he pushed the button, the incident was closed and the "scoop" was safe.

**Eating and Sleeping.**

Food supplies the substance for repairing the wastes of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

## BOYS WERE FOOLED BY OLD MAN

A well-dressed, rotund and kindly appearing old gentleman happened to pass by a vacant lot on North Twenty-fourth street while a lot of small boys were engaged in playing a match game of baseball. It was a game between the Parker Street Bohunkers and the Blondo Street Geewhillikers for the championship of the election precinct, and a warm game it was.

The old gentleman watched the game with great interest, and applauded every good play.

"That's the stuff!" he shouted as the Bohunkers' catcher nailed a base runner at second.

"Lead off! Lead off!" he shrieked as the Bohunkers' base runner on third showed a disposition to hug the base. "Ginger up! Ginger up! Now you're off! Slide! Slide!"

"You're quite a 'fan,'" remarked a young man who was also watching the game.

"You bet!" said the old man. "I used to catch for the old Peoria Red Socks in '72, and I guess I wasn't the poorest that ever happened. Say, I've got a record as a backstop. Ding me if I ain't going to ask the boys to let me catch an inning."

The Geewhillikers kindly consented to let the old gentleman catch an inning for the Bohunkers, and he grabbed a mitt and stepped into position.

Of course, you who have wasted valuable time in reading this little story are prepared to exclaim:

"The old duffer got the ball on the kisser the first flip out of the box."

Well, that's just where your thinker don't track. The old man froze fast to every curve shot over the plate, slammed the ball down to second and caught a base runner by ten feet, and made a long sprint and nailed a pop-up foul that looked like it was going to drop outside of the lot.

"I guess I ain't lost my old catching eye yet," he exclaimed as he laid down his mitt at the end of the half inning and made a run for his car.—Omaha World-Herald.

**The Lovely Potters.**

"The Potters have a new runabout."

"I should think those Potter girls were all the runabouts they could stand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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## HEAD BOOKKEEPER AND HIS FIANCEE

For several months the head bookkeeper in a large down town mercantile establishment had been taking up all the leisure time of the clerks and other employes in the office telling them of his intention to marry. He wanted to marry immediately, and he was decided upon whom he would marry, but he explained to the office force that there was another young woman among his acquaintances whom he was confident expected he would some day ask her to be his wife. This young lady's name was Clara, while that of the one he really loved was Edith. The young men who were forced into his confidence about his love affairs were bored by his constant repetitions of his troubles and the announcement that he had been married while he was away on his vacation came as a relief to them all.

One afternoon the head bookkeeper's wife visited him at the office for the first time and waited until he had finished his day's work to go home with him. As the couple left the office at 5 o'clock the husband called to one of the other bookkeepers who usually rode home on the same car with him to join. The young husband introduced his wife, and after the three had boarded a south side elevated train told the young wife how fortunate she was in marrying a man who loved her so devotedly. He said:

"Mrs. Skinner, I almost feel as if I had known you for months instead of

THE HEAD BOOKKEEPER, HIS WIFE AND HIS FRIEND.

only a few minutes. Every hour of every day for nearly a year Clarence had talked to me of you and of the great love he had for you. He had never ceased repeating to me from day to day the story of his love.'

The young husband was elated over the effect his friend's speech was having on his wife, and he thought of the happy effect those words would have on their evening at home. The young wife appeared to be as happy as the husband to hear the words of the young bookkeeper, but finally she said in a joking way:

"But are you sure that it was of me he was always speaking? Isn't it possible that it was some other girl that Clarence spoke to you so often?"

"No, indeed,' said the enthusiastic friend. "It was always you. You and no one else. Everything was 'Clara would like this, and Clara would——'"

"But my name isn't Clara,' said the young wife as she looked at her husband indignantly. "What does this mean, Mr. Skinner? You come and tell me that you had thoughts for no one but me, and here your own friend comes and tells me in your presence that you spoke always of a Clara. Who is this Clara? You are a deceiver, and a——'

"Twenty-ninth street,' called the guard, and the young couple left the car.

"Revenge is sweet," said the cause of the trouble as the couple stepped on the platform. "Clarence will quit telling his private affairs to every one in the office in the future. To-night I will call at the house and square him with his wife."—Chicago Chronicle.

## SPONGES SOLD BY STREET FAKIRS

Sponges sold by the street fakir are rather captivating in appearance, large and almost white, and the price ranges from five to ten cents each. People who have bought sponges at a drug store know that no such looking article can be got there for so little money, and so they invest. But they don't invest more than once, because the sponge soon falls to pieces, whereas a good sponge will last for years.

Somebody started a story years ago that the reason the fakirs could sell these sponges so cheaply was because they bought them from the hospitals, and there are some people who still believe it. As if men devoting all their energies and skill to ameliorating the ills of mankind would spread disease by distributing old and possibly germ-infested sponges. As a matter of fact surgeons' sponges are small and smooth as velvet, being close grained.

The fakirs' sponges are the clippings off the big sponges sold to liverymen and others who need large sponges. The parts cut away have little body and would soon tear loose. The fakirs buy these bits, trim them into shape, and give them a bath in diluted muriatic acid. After lying there for twelve hours they are taken out and washed in clear water and dried. They are bleached, in other words, but at still further detriment to the sponge. Never of close texture, the mesh is made more rotten by the acid, and that is why they soon fall apart. But, so far as disease is concerned, they are as pure as any sponge bought in the finest drug store.—Chicago Tribune.

**At High Altitude.**

The highest village in Europe is Avers Platz, in Switzerland (7,500); the highest inhabited point in Europe is the Hospice of St. Bernard, in Switzerland (8,200 feet). In Colorado the mining town of Leadville, with 15,000 inhabitants, is over 14,200 feet above sea level; other mining camps are still higher, and some gold and silver mines are worked at an altitude of over 12,000 feet.

**Ants Feed the Blind Beetle.**

It is certain that ants intentionally sanction the residence of certain insects in their nests. This is the case, for instance, with the curious blind beetle, claviger, which is absolutely dependent upon ants, as Muller first pointed out.

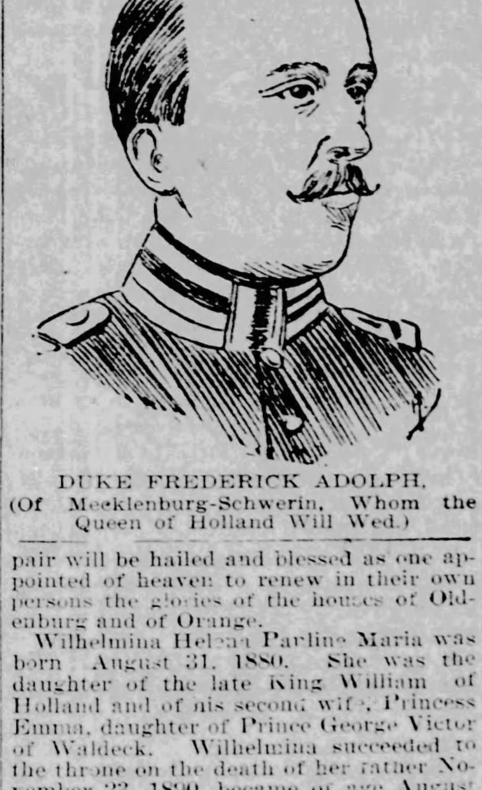
**Summer Philosophy.**

"If this world had no men in it," said the philosophic summer girl, "life would be like one long visit to the seashore."—Philadelphia Record.

## WILHELMINA'S BETROTHED

### Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Will Marry Young Queen.

The announcement of the engagement of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to Prince Frederick Adolph or Mecklenburg-Schwerin has created great interest at Berlin. The marriage of these royal personages will be an event of more than ordinary importance in royal circles, and the German and Holland peoples cannot fail to be greatly interested in it. Attention will be called to the history of two of the most eminent families from which kings and queens have descended for centuries. The young royal



DUKE FREDERICK ADOLPH,
(Of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Whom the Queen of Holland Will Wed.)

pair will be hailed and blessed as one appointed of heaven to renew in their own persons the glories of the houses of Oldenburg and of Orange.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria was born August 31, 1880. She was the daughter of the late King William of Holland and of his second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the death of her father November 23, 1890, became of age August 31, 1898, and was inaugurated September 6 of that year.

Prince Frederick Adolf of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was born October 10, 1873, and is uncle to the reigning grand duke, Frederich Franz IV. He is, accordingly, seven years older than Wilhelmina. The grand ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be in point of years the ranking sovereign house in the western world. The genealogical table of the grand dukes begins with Niklot, who died in 1160, and comprises twenty-five generations. The title of grand duke was assumed in 1815. Mecklenburg territory is in the northern part of Germany. It has an agricultural population, which, as long ago as 1750, sent out to America a large colony that settled in North Carolina. The colonists gave their name to a county of that state, and in 1775 publicly renounced allegiance to Great Britain and adopted a declaration of independence. No doubt some descendants of those old colonists will find their blood stirred by reading the accounts of the marriage of a Mecklenburg prince to Holland's young queen.

The royal family of the Netherlands, at whose head is Queen Wilhelmina, descends from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through a marriage in 1404 of a prince of the blood with Jane of Polanen it became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless prince of Orange, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince William III. of Orange with a daughter of James II., led to the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that prince. The house of Orange has ruled ever since, though in various circumstances and under different titles. Upon the partial settlement of continental affairs in 1815 by the treaty of Vienna the union of the Netherlands was established, but this arrangement was temporarily upset by the Belgian revolution of 1830. In 1839 the political relations of the Netherlands were readjusted by the treaty of London, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. The house of Orange has given four sovereigns to the Netherlands since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the congress of Vienna—William I., William II., William III. and Wilhelmina. From the foregoing it is evident that the engagement of Prince Frederich to Queen Wilhelmina is an event that cannot fail to interest greatly the royal families of Europe, and what greatly interests them is pretty sure to attract the notice of the common people.

Royal marriages are not nowadays brought about by dynastic intrigue and state diplomacy, as formerly they were. Something of this, no doubt, is practiced even now, but not enough or not so openly as to threaten the peace of nations. The queen of the Netherlands will wed a German prince and the national or dynastic interests of no other power be affected. But there was a time, and that not so very long ago, when a ruler of the Netherlands could not have married a member of any other royal family without challenging the scrutiny and obtaining the consent of most of the powers of Europe. And there was a time when if a certain marriage of a queen of England with a Spanish king had proved lasting the whole drift of the western world would have been changed. Had Mary, sister of Elizabeth, continued as the wife of Philip II. of Spain, Protestantism would have come to a halt, if not to its fall, in England, Spain would have been aggrandized, and possibly there might have been no Netherlands for Queen Wilhelmina to reign over.

One who marries a king or queen in a manner succeeds to the royal seat. The latest and most illustrious example of this is in the marriage of Prince Albert to Queen Victoria. He possessed great talents for statesmanship and had a temperament that was calculated to influence men and policies. He did not openly use his talents in statecraft for the reason that Great Britain was satisfied with its queen and was secure against the machinations of enemies. But had Great Britain been unstable, with policies that were liable to change on shortest notice and a future hard to calculate, and had Germany and France and Russia been rival bidders for Great Britain's ultimate favors, it is certain that Prince Albert would not have wedded Victoria without meeting with powerful opposition. This suppositious case is much like real cases of half a century earlier.

**THE LADIES.**

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

**MALAY TIN.**

Within the last few years English people have discovered that the interior of the Malay Peninsula is full of rich tin ore. The Chinese knew this hundred of years ago, and actually made a road all the way down from their own country, a distance of over a thousand miles. Thousands settled around the mines and worked them. Suddenly war sprang up in the isthmus behind them and cut off their communications. But, not at all dismayed, these emigrants made the best of things where they were, and to-day there is a little nation of Chinese in the peninsula, in whose hands is most of the commerce of the country.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Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.


## The Sunday School.

The Rich Food. Luke 12:13-23. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—We are studying in a period of our Lord's ministry of which Luke was the only historian. No one has been able to account for the silence of the other evangelists who must have been well acquainted with all that transpired. The events pertained to the last journey to Jerusalem which were full of interest. After the parable of the Good Samaritan, which formed last Sunday's lesson, Luke relates the following incidents: The visit of Jesus to the home of Mary and Martha, the instruction on the subject of prayer, the casting out of devils, the sign of Jonah announced, the eye of clear vision, the eating with a Pharisee, the denunciation of the lawyers, the warning against the teaching and influence of the Pharisees. Luke 10:28-11. 12. The passage set for to-day's study is usually called a parable, although a few scholars have attempted to show that it had a basis of fact, a real occurrence being taken to illustrate a truth.

REQUEST.—(Verse 13). Jesus was interrupted in the midst of an important discourse. One of his hearers had come into the assembly as many now attend the church service, the mind engaged with wordly affairs. He had sustained, as he supposed, a great wrong, the remembrance of which prevented due consideration of the spiritual truths uttered by the great teacher. Satisfied that the wisdom of Christ was adequate to pronounce judgment in matters of controversy, and that His popularity would cause those who heard to heed the judgment, the man suddenly broke out with a personal request. He asked that a brother, who had been mercenary and unjust, should make proper division of an estate, that the inheritance might be rightly shared; that, in fact, Jesus should become the arbitrator, and order the adjustment. This service was frequently rendered by religious teachers who were thought to be disinterested and impartial.

REPLY.—(Verse 14). The office of an umpire in this case was declined. True, the Savior might have performed a good deed by causing one man to yield to another what was the latter's due. He who makes peace (Matt. V. 9) and establishes justice serves both God and man. But there was much wisdom in this refusal. Jesus had no authority to judge. He might have been censured had he acted without authority. There were civil tribunals before which the case might be taken, whose decision would be final. Moreover the chief function of Jesus was that of a teacher (John 3. 2). His purpose was to make men know the truth, and to lead them to a hearty surrender to the requirements of truth. To become a judge would be to abandon that highest mission and to involve him in many duties that would occupy his time to little profit. Augustine and Bernard warn ministers against such distractions. Jesus puts in a bold disclaimer. "Who made me a judge over you?"

COUNSEL.—(Verse 15). Immediately, according to his custom, Jesus improved the occasion to instruct those who were about Him. He saw that below the request and the circumstance that prompted it there was a spiritual infirmity, to correct which was more important than to adjust property claims. All the troubles and controversies among men proceed from bad states of the heart (James 6:1). In this instance the difficulty lay in an inordinate love of material things. One or the other of these brothers was covetous. No adjustment was possible so long as that unholy affection remained. It was a good time to let the disciples know this, and to impress upon them the fact that all improvements in the outer life must proceed from the moral and spiritual world (Luke 6:45). Hence came the double counsel of Jesus. "Beware of covetousness," as a foe to one's welfare. Life does not consist in outward possessions but in inward graces. A man may lose his property and yet be rich. Subordinate the earthly to the heavenly.

PROSPERITY.—(Verses 16 and 17.) This utterance of Jesus, covering the high truths of the spiritual world, were above the comprehension of those who were near him. They may not have spoken; it is probable they did not; but they were surprised and bewildered. It was therefore necessary for Jesus to bring his thoughts to the level of his hearers. For that purpose he uttered a parable (Matt. xiii:34). He began by presenting a man at the very height of worldly prosperity. His ground brought forth plentifully, and the increase was so great as to tax his ingenuity in devising ways to preserve his goods. He was a type of those large landholders in our time, indeed in every time, who find themselves in the midst of very great riches, even beyond their needs and ambitions. The picture here drawn is not unlike that contained in the abstract hypothetical statement of Jesus (Mark viii:26), when he inquired after the matter of profit. The intention was to exhibit a worldly life in its most favorable condition.

PROPOSAL.—(Verses 18 and 19.) The highly prosperous rich man is next represented, after he has deliberated, as shaping his conduct after a self-formed policy. That policy has two elements. First, it determines how to preserve the acquired treasure. The barns, now too small, must be torn down, and larger ones erected. In these the abundant store shall be deposited for safe-keeping. In this resolution the man betrays his character. He evidently thinks that all he has is for himself. Second, having thus secured himself against loss, he contemplates a life of self-gratification, characterized by ease, feasts and merry making. He is utterly forgetful of the claims of God and humanity. He ignores all duty and opportunity. He shuts his eyes to the want and wretchedness to be seen everywhere, and makes himself the center of his world. Thus, by these two proposals he has transformed himself into an animal, destitute of a man's sympathies and ambitions.

DISPOSAL.—(Verses 20 and 21.) Thus far the parable represents the rich man as pursuing his course unmolested. He acted as many now do independently and freely. But the climax was reached in the concluding resolve. There was another world than the sensuous. There was a Supreme Being, whom he ignored, but to whom he was amenable. Out of the silence a voice breaks in upon his reveries, and a startling announcement of early death for the first time compels more sober thought. That day should be the last. The soul that had lived and gloried in earthly treasure should appear in the presence of God, summoned away from all the things so greatly prized (Eccl. xii:7). Jesus does not follow the soul as it enters upon its eternal destiny, but he raises a question of much practical value. "Whose shall those goods be? Separated from his property, destitute of inward treasure, the man was poor indeed. Alas, how many are like the man in the parable, having nothing that may be carried into another world!

ADVICE.—(Verses 22 and 23.) The spiritual truth uttered by Jesus in the abstract appears very forcible in this concrete form. No one can fail to understand or to appreciate the truth. There is, however, a little advice which all will receive, and which will complete the teaching of that occasion. That advice was doubtless intended for all, for the man who sought a division of goods, for the disciples who were to be heralds of the gospel, for the crowd who gathered about partly through curiosity. "Take no thought for your life," he said, neither for food nor raiment. It was an extreme word, which some have endeavored to tone down or excuse. It would not have been spoken on every occasion, for it would not have been proper. There are times when men must think about such things (Prov. vi:6), when not to think is infidelity (1 Tim. v:8). But then, when the great concerns of the heavenly world were pressing, when Jesus was gathering his followers and going to his cross, let worldly things be dismissed. Life is something richer and grander than material goods, which may be sacrificed at times for its higher concerns.

CONCLUSION.—Man has a dual nature, a soul and a body. By the latter he is related to this lower world, in which he lives for a brief and uncertain time. Suddenly soul and body part, at the pleasure and bidding of the all-wise creator. Then a new life begins, of which little is known, but a life in which the soul's powers have ampler room for exercise while the body moulders back to dust. It is right that the needs of the present life should be supplied. But it is supreme folly if the soul is debased and burdened in acquiring, holding and using a superabundance of earthly treasure. It is possible to gain and employ, to bless and be blessed. It is possible to heap together in storehouses and at the same time to blight the immortal part. There are some things that will outlive the grave. What man is so poor as he who carries nothing beyond? He has wasted life who comes to its close with the reproach of his God and begins eternity as a spiritual bankrupt.

## ITALIAN'S SIESTA WAS COSTLY

In Italy the siesta is as much of a necessity to the Italian as is his macaroni or native wine, but there is one native of sunny Italy who closed his eyes a few nights ago for a short nap and who will never sleep on duty again.

It was on Wednesday night that the fruit vender at Clark and Indiana streets found trade so dull that he deserted his bananas and pears and piles of shiny grapes and sought the shelter of a neighboring doorway, says the Chicago Chronicle. For a few minutes he blinked watchfully at his property, but the flaring gasoline flame that lighted the stand soon to his sleepy eyes merged into the golden shade of oranges and the waxen color of California pears. The Italian slept.

A bootblack discovered the sleeping man first. It cost the Italian's stock two pears, a banana and a bunch of grapes; then a newsboy appropriated three peaches and an orange and was reaching a longing hand toward a sliced watermelon when approaching footsteps put him to flight. Several others helped themselves to what they wanted, but their wants were modest until the Champion Hog appeared.

The Champion Hog carried, besides an adult "jag," a widespread umbrella. He stopped and inspected the sleeping Italian before he turned to the stand. A handful of plums and a half dozen bunches of grapes found their way into his pockets in company with five or six pears and as many velvety peaches. When he left he had thrust his umbrella beneath his arms and was engaged in biting large chunks from out of a juicy section of watermelon that he held before him.

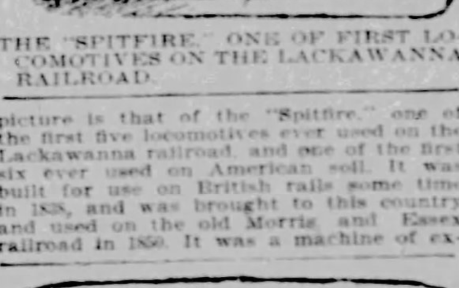
IT WAS EVIDENTLY HIS INTENTION TO TAKE HOME ENOUGH FRUIT TO SUPPLY THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Italian slept peacefully on. The Champion Hog was active, however, for he returned within a few minutes from the time of his first visit. It was evidently his intention to take home enough fruit to supply the neighborhood, for, after satisfying himself that the Italian still slept, he selected the best of the wares and proceeded to thrust them into his umbrella. While busily engaged in filling his umbrella he felt a heavy hand upon his shoulder and turned to find himself staring into the eyes of a policeman. The Italian was awakened and the Champion Hog escaped being hauled to the county jail only by settling with the vociferant owner of the stand for all the fruit stolen.

When seen at a neighboring bar the Champion Hog was dilating on the injustice of this world and expressing his abhorrence of the actions of the dastardly men who robbed the poor, hard-working Italian while he slept.

## RAILROAD PROGRESS SHOWN BY ENGINES

The accompanying pictures from the Railway Record illustrate more clearly than anything else the making of railroad history in the United States. The first



THE "SPITFIRE," ONE OF FIRST LOCOMOTIVES ON THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

picture is that of the "Spitfire," one of the first five locomotives ever used on the Lackawanna railroad, and one of the first six ever used on American soil. It was built for use on British rails some time in 1838, and was brought to this country and used on the old Morris and Essex railroad in 1850. It was a machine of ex-

NEWEST LOCOMOTIVE ON THE LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

ceedingly light horse-power, capable of pulling only two or three light cars over old wooden rails with strap iron on the upper surface, to prevent wear. The second cut shows one of the new machines being introduced on the Lackawanna railroad, and is one of the most powerful locomotives ever constructed.

**Enterprise Rewarded.**

"Yes, she is one of the best wives in the world, and he got her by advertising."

"It doesn't seem to me I could ever bear to think of marrying a man who would advertise for a wife."

"I didn't say he advertised for a wife. But he was such a liberal and judicious advertiser of his business that she was satisfied he would make a good husband—and she took him."

**The Viewpoint.**

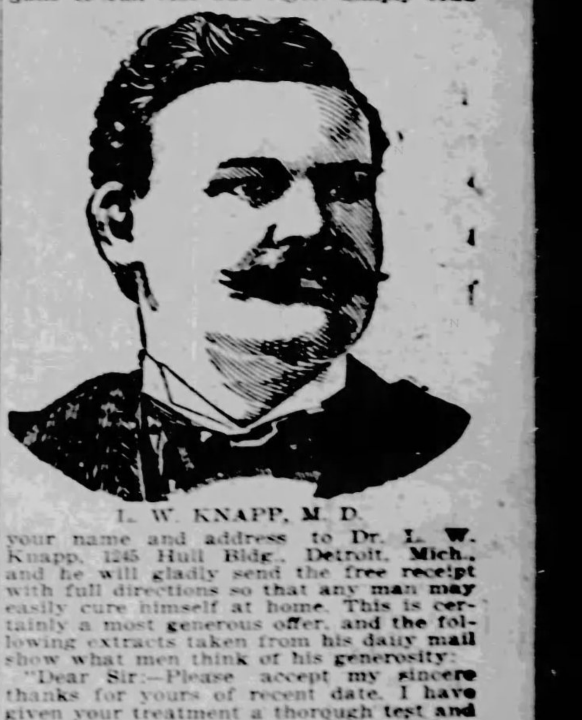
First Rabbit—That town boy has been around here nearly a week and never once tried to kill us.

Second Rabbit—Yes; he seems to be devoid of all human attributes.—Indianapolis Press.


**Cures Weak Men Free**

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send



L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

**Patents** IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. B. Pattison, 628 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

**$4 a Day Sure** We pay $4 a day salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Kansas Food Co., Dept. 47, Kansas City, Mo.

**$25 to $50 DAILY** EASILY MADE BY LIVE AGENTS Men or Women by selling our latest novelty, Waterproof Campaign Neckties. Goods entirely new and patented. Agents delighted. Sales unlimited. What others do, you can do. Time is short. Write to-day and secure exclusive territory. Guaranteed best seller. Address with stamp, M. & M. Mfg. Co., Dept. V2 Springfield, Mass.

MEDICAL.

**Ladies** My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

**BED-WETTING** CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

**BLOOD POISON**

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1737 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book Free.


## FRENCH WAY OF MARCHING

### Old Flexicon Movement Now "New" in Paris.

Anybody who knows anything at all about modern fighting knows that the North American Indian is the man who sets the pace. First the American frontiersmen studied his ways and adopted his tactics, and the soldiery took it up. Baden-Powell, so the plucky little South African general confesses, first read about American scouts and then took lessons from their teachers, the Indians themselves. But now there is a slip in the chain and France is studying the Indian without going to the trouble of first ascertaining what the best scout in the world, the American soldier, thinks about it. France is trying the "flexicon march," says the Kansas City Journal.

"Never get the leg straight," are the French instructions. "Keep the back straight, but bend forward. Do not throw the shoulders either back or up."

That is about the way an Indian walks, so Capt. Uline, of the Twentieth infantry, confesses, but, he goes on, he never heard of the trick being tried by military.

"I cannot discuss the merits of the 'flexicon,'" the captain said, "because I am not familiar with it. From the description it is just about the way the Indian walks. His knee is never 'locked' or thrust back, so as to have the leg quite straight. The Indian never uses the heel to the exclusion of the ball of the foot, but puts the sole down all at once. Not all Indians are footmen. I could name half a dozen tribes which, to my personal knoweldge, go mounted always and almost everywhere, even about their camp.

"The flexicon movement the French experimentalists are said to be tinkering with and copying from our Indians is about the movement a soldier gets when he is fatigued. I am not prepared to criticise it."

An English army officer, a subaltern, here with the horse buyers, said concerning the new movement:

"The French are the greatest bunglers in the world. They get the wildest notions, 'fads,' I ought to call them, in their pates. I remember once they decided to dress every man in Madagascar in red flannel underclothing. Every man in the place got skin disease. Then they went in for natural wool and the men got worse. They admitted red irritated the skin and then found that natural wool, being already charged with oil, could take up no more, so was worthless for absorbing prespiration. Now they are fiddling with the flexicon movement, evidently trying to step ahead of the United States in following the Indian, and overlooking the work the Indian does when he goes on what we call his 'dog trot,' scouting, they propose to imitate his walk.

"It is my observation that a soldier requires this flexicon movement after he has gone about four miles loaded down with his equipment. The French may teach him to always walk tired to death, but I do not think we shall ever see the British or these American soldiers at it.

"Coming home to one's self, one would not like to start to his work in the morning with the tired out look and movement that he goes home with if he has earned his salt. It is a matter of pride to pull one's self together for the day."

**Chicago Hyperbole.**

Englishman—You have some pretty high buildings in Chicago, haven't you?

Chicagoan (in London)—Well, I should remark. Why, the tops of them are covered with snow the year round!—London Tit-Bits.

**Forgot Which.**

Johnny—Pa, what is the difference between a walker and a pedestrian?

Pa—One has corns and wears tight shoes, but I forget which one it is.—Boston Transcript.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ...............Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.


**CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 179,000**

### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### AUGUST PREMIUMS.

We recently offered three watches for the three largest clubs of yearly subscribers sent us during August. We award them as follows: G. H. Williams, Maiden, N. C., club of 101; Geo. Johnson, Torch Lake, Mich., club of 33; W. H. Dye, Washington, W. Va., club of 27. See how easy it is to earn a watch. The same offer is made for September. We mail the three watches this week.

### HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

### OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 17 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

### WON'T SUPPORT BRYAN.

There were two conventions of so-called "anti-imperialists" held the other day at Indianapolis. They were held at the same time, in order that the small number of delegates to either one might not set the people to laughing. The scheme of holding these meetings was clearly a Democratic one, for Charles A. Towne was one of the orators, and both gatherings indorsed Bryan. The majority of the alleged "delegates" were Democrats and free silverites. Those who were not Democrats bolted, and will hold another convention in New York city on September 5.

A few of the bitter Massachusetts anti-expansionists indorsed Bryan, among them Boutwell. In the speech wherein he stated that he will support Bryan, he admitted that Bryan's election would cause a business panic of the worst kind, of course with years of hard times following, as was the case with the panic of 1893. But he said "panics run their course" and end after a while, and he prefers hard times to our retaining the Philippines!

These conventions were held to delude the people into the belief that a large number of Republicans are opposed to the administration's policy, and are now going to support Bryan. The facts are too plain to hoodwink an intelligent man. The conventions were largely made up of Democrats who will vote for Bryan in any event. Even the majority of the delegates of the Boutwell stripe refused to follow him in his endorsement of Bryan, and propose holding a new convention.

And the anti-expansionists of the East, who were not in the convention, reject Bryan. Their mouthpiece is the New York Evening Post. Speaking of its constituency, it says:

> Some of them look upon Bryan as a flighty person who, seeing the paramount issue of the last campaign fading away, has seized upon the Philippine question as the next best thing to win votes, and who will drop that if anything turns up which promises better results. Others consider him a man of revolutionary and almost incendiary purposes, whose chief aim is to abolish the federal judiciary or disable it from interfering with riotous persons like the Chicago mob of 1894.

Then it adds a warning as to Bryan's free silver views, and expresses fear that, were he elected, "his constitutional and confidential advisers would belong to the blackguard wing of the Democratic party, which would bring the nation into disrepute in the eyes of the world." The Eastern anti-expansionists will not support the Nebraska demagogue.

### IT IS DIFFERENT NOW.

A dispatch from London to a New York trade paper says:

> Jingoes are indignant over the fact that the British government has bought 4,000 tons of American coal for the British navy. They say that England is buying most of her food and a big part of her manufactured articles in America, but this last example of dependence upon America is too much.

Makes a difference when the shoe is on the other foot. When we were buying heavily from England and our gold was pouring into her coffers our British cousins were happy. It is different now. Under Republican legislation and administration American producers are busy and American trade has expanded until now the world buys from our storehouses and the tide of gold flows to and not from American shores. Your Uncle Sam knows his business.

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Bryan says he wants a government which gives every poor man the hope of becoming rich some day. Mr. Bryan is living under such a government at the present time, and is himself an example of a poor man becoming rich, and that, too, without visible means of support.

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The Boers have not forgotten how to set an occasional trap, anyhow.

### WRONG VIEWS OF POLITICS.

Mr. Bryan's errors in political argument are based on a wrong conception, though a very common one, of the real scope of party action. A platform is merely a declaration of proposed policies, to be carried out if the party advocating them shall achieve power. Government is a purely business proposition. It is an adaptation of existing means to purposes yet to be achieved. The best interests of the people, taken as a whole, and the promotion of national prosperity, are its ends.

Men may and do differ as to the policies whereby these may best be achieved. Hence parties arise, devoted to the advocacy of this or that policy, and opposing others. The whole subject is simply one of business. There is no difference in principle between the conduct of the nation's government, and the management of a department store, or a large farm, or a great manufacturing establishment. The securing and the maintenance of personal and business prosperity is the end and aim in either case.

But there is a class of men in the country, in every party, who look on politics in a different, and therefore erroneous light. To them, a political platform is a statement of absolute truth. As to the subjects treated, it is entirely without error. It was true from the beginning, and will be true to the latest syllable of recorded time. They view it with the reverence which attaches to a religious creed. To them a political campaign possesses the elements of a religious revival. They turn it into an effort to rescue voters from imagined malignant error, from the deadly peril of false dogma, and are liable to regard those who oppose them as hardened sinners, who are misleading the people to their destruction.

Mr. Bryan is a man of this temperament. He takes politics too earnestly. His speeches smack of the revival sermon. He denounces opposing parties and policies as the earnest minister denounces Satan and sin. He can see no good whatever in anything nor anybody political which antagonizes his ideas. This is self-righteousness run mad, but Mr. Bryan is unconscious of it. He holds his political views as a deep religious enthusiast holds his church creed. To attack them vigorously smacks of sacrilege.

This peculiar depth of unwarranted feeling over political theories—this elevation of them to the plane of great moral truths, rather than merely working plans for the conduct of the people's business—was a striking feature of the Populist movement in its earlier years. In many cases their political meetings were after the model of religious services. Campaign songs, often set to Sunday school airs were sung to rouse enthusiasm to a fervent pitch, that the speeches might have due effect. Mr. Bryan is a Populist in his attitude toward his platform.

The end of all this is that it substitutes an emotional storm for cold reason and careful logic. The question of public morals—using the term in its broad sense—very rarely enters into a political campaign. The issues are purely of a business nature. The opposing policies should be discussed from that standpoint. Unreasoning enthusiasm is a very poor substitute for that cool, calm examination that leads to sensible action by the voters. We had a wild rush of angry enthusiasm in 1892, and the result we all know. Let us not fall into the same error this year.

### BRYAN'S FALSE PROPHECIES.

Mr. Bryan's speeches in this campaign are along the lines of those he made in 1896. They are filled with dismal prophecies of evil to come to the United States and its people if his theories are not accepted and enacted into law. The only difference is that those four years ago predicted evil if free silver were not adopted; those now predict the same thing if we do not take his advice to play the coward's part in the Philippines, and basely refuse to accept the duty devolving upon us of extending to the Filipinos the blessings of true liberty and beneficent American institutions, the same as are enjoyed by the people of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Hawaii and Alaska, all of which have a territorial form of government, such as will be given the Philippines as soon as the guerilla bands, all that remain of the insurrection, are suppressed, and order is fully restored.

During his celebrated tour in "the enemy's country," four years ago, Mr. Bryan made a speech at Kingston's Point, New York, in which he said:

> No political party has ever declared for the gold standard. The man who advocates the gold standard in this country is a man without a party, and the man who thinks the gold standard is a bad thing, and that the nation must suffer under it, until some other nation comes to our relief, will be a man without a party after this election, if I am anything of a prophet.

As to the first sentence, it is generally not necessary to declare formally in favor of a policy so obviously proper that nobody opposes it. All the great nations of the world have long been on a gold basis, but in none has the issue ever been raised against it except in the United States. The absurd theories of the American silverites never found any acceptance among the people of any other country.

But before Mr. Bryan uttered the above, the Republicans pledged themselves to the maintenance of the "existing gold standard." They won the battle on that issue, and have enacted that pledge into law. The experience of four years has shown the gold standard not to be the evil Bryan declared it to be. All his direful prophecies of evil because of it have been completely disproved. Now he is forecasting all sorts of terrible things that will come as the result of our expansion to include the Philippines. The people to not believe him. They realize that he is but a bumptious pretender, and not a prophet at all.

### THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Democratic organs affect great sport over the full dinner pail argument in favor of the re-election of McKinley. There is nothing funny about it for the Democrats. A full dinner pail means a full stomach, and a full stomach with capacity to digest implies a healthy brain. The workingman that went hungry for two or three years previous to the inauguration of McKinley now enjoys three hearty meals a day. Should any one ask him he would probably be able to tell why he enjoys Republican prosperity better than Democratic disaster and adversity and why he will vote for a continuance of the former.

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The wheat crop of Kansas is so large that the railroads cannot move it. And yet Bryan will tell the farmers of that state that they are mistaken if they think they are prosperous.

### THE BLADE'S SUCCESS.

There are many people to whom the perennial prosperity of the Weekly Blade is a subject of wonder. They know that, some twenty or more years ago, practically all of the great dailies of the country issued weekly editions, but that these have been abandoned until very few remain. And to-day the Weekly Blade is the one great national political weekly newspaper, with an increasing circulation, and going to every state and territory in the Union.

The reason for the abandonment of the weekly-to-a-daily papers, referred to above, is to be found, not in the multiplicity of small dailies, as some suppose, but in the way these weeklies were made. The type of the articles used in the daily was set aside day by day, until the date on which the weekly was printed came around. Then it was dumped into the forms, with hardly any editing, and often but little discrimination in selection. The resulting paper was not worth taking. Hence it died.

The Weekly Blade was never made up on that plan. From its first step into the national field, its matter was written expressly for it. Stories are bought for it, editorials are written entirely for its columns, the Household, Young Folks, Question Bureau and Farmstead departments are prepared for it alone. And its illustrated articles are selected with care, for the information and amusement of its clientage.

More than this, its news department is gotten up in the same ways. Each week, its news pages are a mirror of the world's happenings for the past seven days. One who reads the Weekly Blade really needs no other paper to keep up with important doings all over the globe. And in the case of highly important matter, we prepare careful summaries, going back to first causes, and bringing the facts down to date. We did this with the Boer war and the Chinese troubles, for example; and the many orders for the papers containing these shows the value and importance of this feature.

The secret of the success of the Weekly Blade is simply careful editing. It deserved success, and has attained it.

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**"No constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government."—Thos. Jefferson in a letter to President Madison, 1809.**

### SILVER DANGER IS REAL.

Charles A. Towne is to be the star orator of the Bryanite campaign—always excepting the "peerless one" from Nebraska. Mr. Towne used to be a Republican. He apostatized because he went daft on free silver. He was first one of that small group of queer hybrids calling themselves "Silver Republicans"—men who used Republican livery in which to serve the silver devil. Now he is a rampant Bryanite, and a conspicuous figure in the Democratic campaign.

Why? Because Mr. Towne knows that, should Bryan be elected, it would give the Democrats the next house of representatives, and two years later control of the United States senate; that then a free silver law would be enacted, and his pet fad be put in operation.

Consequently, when we find Mr. Towne tearing passion to tatters in depicting the imaginary dangers to the republic from an act of territorial expansion, we are perfectly justified in the belief that he is simply cloaking the real purpose he, Bryan and the Democratic party have at heart of securing by indirection what they failed to secure in 1896.

There has been a radical change of attitude consequent upon the adoption of this policy of political deceit. Democratic orators are assuring the voters that, even were Bryan elected President, he could not change the money standard, "because the senate is Republican." A change in voters that would elect Bryan would give the Democrats control of the senate on March 4, 1903, just half way through the next Presidential term.

But were Mr. Bryan President, he could put his theories into partial operation without any enactment by congress. It would be clearly within his power to do so. He could direct the secretary of the Treasury to pay in silver all of the public debt which, by its terms, is payable in "coin." The interest on all the older bonds, the redemption of treasury notes, and the payment of ordinary government expenses, could and would all be made in silver.

It is said, however, that there is not enough silver in the Treasury to enable Mr. Bryan to carry out this plan. But whence comes the Treasury funds? From payment of duties and internal revenue taxes. Should Mr. Bryan start out on the plan indicated, a sense of insecurity would be at once created. Payments into the Treasury would be made in silver and silver certificates, and there would be no other kinds of money to pay out for governmental expenditures. A financial crash would follow. And all this could be done by the President alone, acting within his legal powers, without any action by Congress.

But would Mr. Bryan take that responsibility? We think so. Four years ago he said: "If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it." In other words, he would pay not only the current expenses in silver but all other obligations as fast as they fell due. He has never said a word in revocation of the above. That he would carry out this plan is certain. And all the shouting over "imperialism" can not obscure the real issue—silver. It is the vital issue quite as much as it was in 1896.

### CANNOT FOOL THESE POPS.

The national committee of the Middle-Roader Populists has issued an address claiming to be the only Simon-pure article. The fusionists are condemned as being insincere and as being out for the office and not for the love of any principle involved. The cuticle of Mr. Towne is very neatly separated from that gentleman's anatomy, and he is denounced as a decoy to draw to Mr. Bryan Populist and silver Republican votes. The harpoon is also thrown into one Adlai Stevenson, who is referred to as "relict of Cleveland administration of misfortune." The Middle-Roaders have the merit of consistency and political horse sense despite the vagaries for which they profess to do battle.

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**Have you observed that Boss McLean is not nearly so much interested in Ohio Democrats as he was last year?**

### NO ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

If there be any hide-bound Democrats who have been following the lead of the yellow journals of Democracy up to this time, and still believe in a "secret alliance" between the United States and Great Britain, they will now be disabused of that idea. The diplomatic situation with regard to China puts a quietus on that ridiculous Democratic lie.

Russia's proposition for the evacuation of Pekin, her disavowal of any territorial designs upon China, met with a hearty response from the United States, while it spread dismay in European capitals. Russia is the one country whose ultimate designs are viewed with most suspicion by other European powers. St. Petersburg diplomacy is always inscrutable, and often unexpected. This latest move has evidently taken the chancelleries by surprise. The prompt adhesion given it by the United States proves that the government at Washington is acting with an eye solely to the best interests of China, and the preservation of our rights there. Were there any secret understanding or alliance of interest with Great Britain, Russia's proposition would have been declined.

The English press does not like Russia's move nor its support by the United States. The weight of London opinion is that Japan will follow the lead of the United States and that France will be reluctantly compelled to side with Russia to preserve her alliance with that nation. Austria-Hungary and Italy, must side with Germany, thus preserving the dreibund. Great Britain hence flatters herself that, while she is, like the latter nations, opposed to the Russian proposition, the situation is such as to "throw the balance of diplomatic power into the hands of Lord Salisbury," and that a compromise will result, which will be supported by England, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

It is profitless, however, to speculate upon the probable tergiversations of European diplomacy in this matter. One fact stands out reasonably clear—that the temporary military alliance of the powers is at an end. This means that active hostilities are over, and that future proceedings will be carried on through diplomatic channels rather than by force of arms. That is, unless some nation determines to make a territorial grab, in which case no one can give a forecast worth reading. For the United States, our proposed course is announced. We do not desire the partition of China, and our troops will be kept there as a measure of precaution, to guard our own interests, while a settlement is reached.

### THE SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar is being pushed up. On May 22, the price at the refinery was $5.20 per hundred pounds. The American Sugar Refining company obtained control of the refining business about that time. Since then, there have been eight rises in price, and sugar now sells at $6.15 per hundred pounds.

The Sugar Trust is under the control of Henry O. Havemeyer, a Democrat and a free trader. When the Wilson bill was in the Senate, the influence he brought to bear secured the adoption of an amendment to the sugar schedule favorable to the trust. It will be recalled that, while the Senate had then a Democratic majority, President Cleveland was bitterly opposed to this amendment, though he did not veto the bill because of it.

The Sugar Trust did not fare so well in the present Republican Congress. Its agents bought up all the raw sugar in Porto Rico, and then Congress was besieged by its lobbyists to establish free trade with that island. Had their effort succeeded, it would have been many thousands of dollars to the profit of the trust, in the way of duties saved. But the adoption of a tariff between that island and the United States put this money into the treasury of the island.

There is but one radical remedy for the evils of trusts. It is, to give Congress full power over them. As the constitution now stands, it has not this authority. It will be remembered that the judiciary committee of the House on June 1 last brought in a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment of this character. It was supported by the Republicans, yet only five Democrats voted for it and it thus failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority.

One would suppose from reading Democratic papers at the present time that the Republican party was the strong friend and champion of the trusts. The facts are exactly the opposite. The Democrats in Congress have talked and blustered and denounced, but have never done anything. When a really effective measure came to a vote they opposed it. The Republicans enacted the only law ever passed on this subject and supported the only remedy which is available.

### JONES IN A BIG TRUST.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is squirming over the exposure of his being a director in a trust of the most obnoxious sort. It is the American Cotton company, chartered March 26, 1896, in New Jersey, the home of trusts, with a capital of three millions. It controls all the [illegible] for the baling of cotton in a compact roll—a method far more advantageous than the old.

Worse than all, the exposure came at the hands of Democrats. Suit has been brought at Waco, Texas, under the severe anti-trust law of that state, to debar the American Cotton company from doing business in Texas. It owns baling plants in that state, and all through the other cotton states. The depositions show that four companies, owning different patents for roll baling, were combined in the American Cotton company; that it has an absolute monopoly of this method, and is therefore clearly a trust under the Texas law.

With Chairman Jones a director in a trust, with the leading Democrats of New York in the ice trust, and with Mr. Bryan's long service as the paid advocate of the great silver mine owners' trust, the hollowness of the Democratic shouting against trusts is evident to every one.

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**The Democrats have mighty little use for the Declaration of Independence and constitutional amendments in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line.**

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Tammany men have recently taken a plunge in sugar. With a little milk they may soon be able to form an ice cream trust.

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**The Washington Post is correct when it says that Caleb Powers should ask for a new trial judge as well as a new trial.**

### DENBY'S STATEMENT.

Hon. Charles Denby, ex-minister to China under Cleveland, is a Democrat. However, he does not agree with Bryan's impractical Philippine plan. He is not arguing for the Republican party, but he is defending President McKinley on the ground that the latter, in his Philippine policy, has done nothing on merely partisan and political grounds. Mr. Denby feels that the President has been prompted by due observance of his constitutional duty and the highest good of the country.

Mr. Denby first arraigns Bryan for using his influence for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, whereby we obtained the islands, and now opposing their retention. He says Bryan should have opposed the ratification, and thus have prevented our acquiring them. The fact is, apparently, that Bryan needed an issue, and the possession of the archipelago give him his "imperialism" bugaboo. Partisan necessity compelled his course.

Mr. Bryan's plan is to establish a stable government in the Philippines, and then give them their independence. Are we not at work establishing a stable government? In every town and village where insurrection has ceased, a native presidente has been installed, and minor native officials. Where is the tyranny in that? And how long would Mr. Bryan be in establishing a stable government? Could he do it any quicker or better than the administration is now doing it?

Suppose the Filipinos should insist on the withdrawal of the United States at once, on the ground that they are fully competent to manage their own affairs without intervention? What would then be Bryan's course? He would have to compel them to yield—and there he would be with an insurrection on his hands. And if any of the tribes proved hostile, as would be the case if the Tagalos were to be put in control, his policy could not be different from that now being pursued. Mr. Denby says:

> What we may do with the Philippines ultimately is not the question now. If a man believes that they should be independent, this is not the time to urge that solution. As well might the dissolution of the ties between India and England have been advanced as a remedy when the massacre of Cawnpore took place; as well might our troops have been withdrawn from China while our minister was imprisoned.

This is the plain fact of the matter. We have obligations there, as The Blade has often pointed out, under the treaty, with which we must comply. We would be cowardly to abandon the friendly natives to the fate that would surely await them were our protection withdrawn. The wise thing is to establish our authority, give the islands a stable government, and grant to them as much self-rule as they are at present fitted to enjoy. The Filipinos need education in American ideas. Whatever we may do with the islands eventually should be left to the future, to be decided by the order manifested and the improvement of the natives educationally and otherwise.

As Mr. Denby says, "we should not immediately promise independence to the Philippines, because such a promise would nullify every effort that we might make for the establishment of a government. The Filipino would demand independence to-morrow, or the next day, and possibly another bloody revolution would ensue." He speaks from an intimate knowledge of the Oriental mind, while Mr. Bryan assumes to judge of the Filipinos as if they were as advanced as are the American people.

### BRYAN'S LACK OF ARGUMENT.

The Washington Post, as everybody knows, is a Democratic newspaper, edited by an old-line Ohio Democrat, who served his district in Congress and liked Washington so well that he has made the place his home and has built for himself a reputation as a newspaper publisher as well as a fortune of no small proportions.

But the Post editor does not take much stock in Bryan and Bryanism. He thinks the Nebraska man is something of a fake, and that the country will get along all the better if he is defeated this year, as he was four years ago. The Post does not hesitate to show Mr. Bryan where he is wrong, and when it calls him down, it does so in a way which counts.

Concerning Mr. Bryan's position on the Philippine question and his statements that if the flag cannot be furled in the Philippines, it cannot be hauled down in China, the Post has this to say:

> In some of his allusions to the flag and his plan for furling it in the Philippines, Mr. Bryan does injustice to his reputation for clean and forceful argument. He says: "I want the American flag to come down from the Philippine Islands;" and he continued: "If the flag cannot be hauled down now, how are you going to bring the American troops back from Pekin?" Where is the parallel between the situation of the United States in China and its position in the Philippines? Our flag has floated in Pekin over the United States legation headquarters ever since that city was opened up for ministerial residence. It has floated over our consulates in many cities of China ever since a number of her ports were opened to the commerce of the world. But it has not floated there as the emblem of our sovereignty. It is not there to-day with that significance. It has been carried to Pekin for a temporary purpose in an awful emergency, and when its mission is accomplished our troops will bring it back. We neither possess, claim, nor desire sovereignty in China; but whenever and wherever this government, this country, and the civilization of the age are outraged as they have been in Pekin, our flag will go to give relief and defend our treaty rights.
>
> Our flag is in the Philippines for the same reason that it is in Alaska, Hawaii, New Mexico, or, indeed, in any part of the territory of the United States, insular or continental. Mr. Bryan argues that since we hauled down our colors in Mexico in 1847 and since "the Republican President promised to haul down the flag in Cuba" we must get it down and out of the Philippines. Where does he find his analogy, where his parallel? We never claimed nor wanted the sovereignty of Cuba or of Mexico. We sent our flag to wave over the halls of the Montezumas until terms of peace could be arranged. Those terms gave us the sovereignty of New Mexico and California, and we governed the people of those provinces for years without asking or caring for their consent. They were governed, and well governed, not by Congress, but by the President as commander-in-chief of the army, just as Florida had been when a Democratic President sent Gen. Jackson with a title half a yard long to rule over that new acquisition. Our flag came out of Mexico proper, but it stayed in and still floats over the provinces which we forced her to sell to us. As to Cuba, we are bound to haul down and bring out our flag when our duty in that island shall have been accomplished. But Mr. Bryan, however eloquently he may discourse upon the inherent and inalienable rights of the Filipinos, knows that, according to human laws, we own and possess the sovereignty over them. The immemorial usage of nations sanctions our title. Any argument on moral grounds against its validity would be equally against the validity of the titles by which the greater part of the world is held.

The argument of the Post is absolutely correct, and will appeal to the good sense of all citizens. Neither Mr. Bryan nor any Democrat can get away from it, and coming from a Democratic newspaper, The Blade commends it to the consideration of its Democratic readers.

### A DEMOCRATIC PANIC.

To Secretary Gage must be given a large share of the credit for making it impossible for Bryan to dodge the silver question. Would Mr. Bryan, if President, order his secretary of the treasury to make the payment of the current disbursements of the country in silver? The Democratic leader's refusal to answer this unexpected question has already produced a panic in the party organization. Mr. Bryan will not be permitted to dodge or ignore the real issue of this campaign or substitute any such makeshift as the bugaboo of "imperialism."

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Russia's Note.**

The correspondence between Russia and the United States possesses the highest significance. It clarifies the situation and presents the immediate problem in China in the most definite manner possible. Russia, taking advantage of the American note of inquiry, not only renewed positive assurance of her pacific and disinterested purposes, but went to the unexpected length of proposing immediate evacuation of Pekin. This was rather startling, and it took away the breath of some London and Berlin editors. But our State department proved itself equal to the occasion, and Mr. Adee's reply is a masterpiece.

Russia takes the position that the purpose of the relief expedition and occupation of Pekin has been accomplished, and that as the Chinese government has left Pekin, there is no need for her minister to remain there. Her troops, she plainly says, will likewise be withdrawn, presumably without waiting for the action of any other power. The note adds that "when the government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal and will express desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian government will also name its representative."

**Our Reply.**

It is a mistake to assume that our government, through Mr. Adee's note, has agreed to withdraw with Russia from Pekin. The note is tentative. The expressions in the note indicate that fact clearly. After quoting the declaration of July 3d in favor of the integrity of the Chinese empire, Mr. Adee says:

"In our opinion those purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the powers until the Chinese government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guaranties of future protection."

Again he discusses the subject:

"Unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

It will be seen that the proposition to march out of Pekin with Russia is quite indefinite. We are not yet prepared to believe that the immediate purpose of Russia in this diplomatic play is to eliminate us from the soil of China and from the exercise of a proper influence in the final adjustments.

**Earl Li Anxious.**

It is hardly surprising that Li Hung Chang should hail with delight the evacuation alternative. He cables to the editors of the New York Tribune and Chicago Times-Herald that the withdrawal of foreign troops would facilitate peace negotiations, and that no doubt need be entertained of his willingness and ability to restore order and protect aliens. We fancy that the aliens will prefer to go with the troops and watch Li's measures from a safe distance.

England and Germany have yet to announce their decision in regard to the advisability of immediate evacuation. They suspect Russia of sinister designs. One London paper characterizes her proposals as "the most extraordinary in recent years," even by herself. What Lord Salisbury and Emperor William will think about them we shall soon know. The probability is that Li will be allowed to negotiate a compromise with the empress regent and that the status quo ante-bellum will be restored.

**Wilhelm's Reward.**

A few weeks ago, while the kaiser was making blood-and-thunder speeches against China, he loudly proclaimed that he would pay a reward of so much per head for every foreigner rescued from Pekin. While the kaiser was thus rampaging around some of the other powers went ahead under the inspiration of the United States and rescued all the foreigners in Pekin. The reward would amount to about 3,000,000 marks, and would make a big hole in the kaiser's pocket money. Probably his utterance was intended to stir the German heart to support his Chinese policy.

**Business Conditions.**

The influence of the national political campaign so far upon business conditions has been much less severe than in many former presidential years. Up to the present time its effect has been noticeable only in a checking of the natural tendency to expand. Capital is proverbially timid and is never inclined to take many chances. The large business and financial interests of the country generally express confidence in the re-election of President McKinley provided there is no important change in existing conditions. The feeling of hesitation that is now being manifested is due solely to a fear that some unforeseen developments may arise between now and the election that will have a bearing on the result.

This feeling of conservatism is clearly shown in the security markets. There are many encouraging features in the speculative situation—features which in ordinary times would bring about a sharp advance in values and a large expansion in the volume of business. But at the moment these are entirely ignored and politics treated as the principal consideration. The consequence of this is that the trading is on a limited scale and prices, as a rule, are barely holding their own. People evidently do not want to buy stocks, and, on the other hand, those who hold them are not disposed to sell.

**Corn Crop.**

Favorable weather for the speedy maturing of the corn crop has had the double effect of causing farmers to part more freely with their old corn and of inducing purchasers in the eastern states and foreign countries to defer their orders for shipment to the last possible moment in expectation of an early movement of the new grain. Another period of unfavorable weather in the immediate future would, of course, change all that and put the sellers of corn for September and October delivery more completely than ever at the mercy of the bulls.

## PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

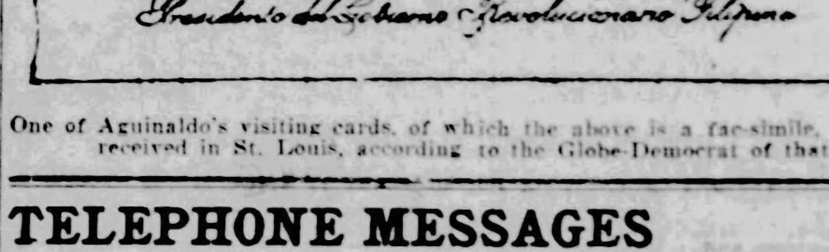
GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU.

Mr. George B. Cortelyou, private secretary to President McKinley, is a most versatile man and a thorough gentleman. He is popular in Washington with all who call at the White House, because of his unvarying courtesy and his kindly zeal to do all he can for those who call on official business.

He comes of an old New York family, of Huguenot stock. His age is 38, he is an accomplished musician, and probably the most expert stenographer in the United States. He is a lawyer by profession, being a graduate of the law school at Georgetown university, later taking a post-graduate course at Columbia university. In 1889 he was made confidential secretary to the postoffice inspector in New York city. Then he became secretary to the surveyor of the port, and later took the same position with the fourth assistant postmaster general under President Harrison. When Mr. McKinley became President, he was made assistant secretary, and when J. Addison Porter resigned, succeeded him as the President's secretary. He was married to Miss Hinds, of Hempstead, Long Island, in 1888, and they have four charming children.

It is another case of McKinley's luck that he should have so efficient and so agreeable a man as his secretary. Hundreds of Ohio people have met Mr. Cortelyou at Canton this summer, and all are now his friends.

## AGUINALDO'S VISITING CARD.




One of Aguinaldo's visiting cards, of which the above is a fac-simile, has been received in St. Louis, according to the Globe-Democrat of that city.

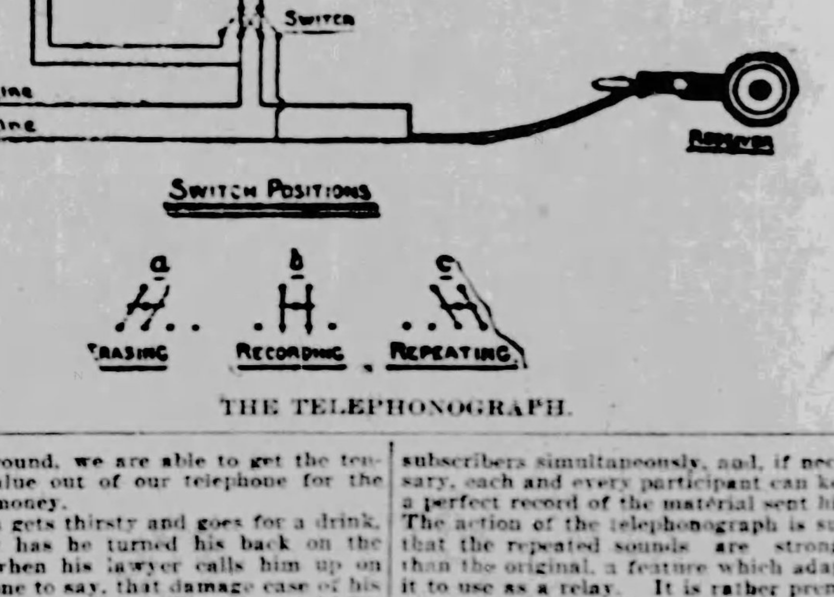
## TELEPHONE MESSAGES IN YOUR ABSENCE

The title might lead the uninitiated to expect some strange combination of telephone and phonograph enabling the sounds of the one to be recorded by the other, and preserved for use at some later period; and, impracticable as such a combination may strike the reader to be for the first moment, that is just what a telephonograph is.

At the close of this century, however, thanks to the ingenuity of the Danes, Poulsen and Pedersen, the parents of this marvelous invention, we may say there are phonographs and phonographs and they have provided a construction of phonograph which simplified and makes practicable the above combination.

It is the old, old story. "Why, how absurdly simple it all is! I might have invented that myself," we exclaim on being once again confronted by so simple an application of nature's magnificent laws.

By merely inserting in the circuit of a telephone consisting only of a magnet, surrounded by a few loops of wire, and a piece of steel wire wound on a barrel with a clockwork to make that barrel




THE TELEPHONOGRAPH.

turn around, we are able to get the tenfold value out of our telephone for the same money.

Jones gets thirsty and goes for a drink. Hardly has he turned his back on the door, when his lawyer calls him up on the phone to say, that damage case of his is going to be tried on Thursday at 10:30, and he had better put in an appearance. Mrs. Jones is waiting at her end of the wire "for that horrid person who has been talking to her husband for the last half hour to get through, as she is in a dreadful hurry to go out, and wants to let him know that she's coming down to the office first to get some money, and will be there at 3:30." Then Bangs, the broker, wants a lot of figures, so that he can go ahead and fix up that little business of which they were speaking. And Smith wants something, etc., etc., etc. Jones, all this while, is calmly enjoying his drink, sweetly unconscious of the press of business at his office. When he gets back, all he has to do is to press the proper button, or switch the proper switch, and the lawyer redelivers his message, Mrs. Jones gives warning of her approaching visit, Bangs again requests his data, and Smith states his wants. After attending to all these various matters, Jones turns another switch and, figuratively speaking, the slate is wiped off, and ready for another record if Jones should happen to get thirsty again. Or, again, Jones is deeply engaged making a rough mental calculation of the essential items of some speculation, when ting-a-ling goes the call-bell, and Mrs. J. wants to remind Mr. J. that he must stop for that umbrella handle on the way home, and must not forget to step in at Green's and tell them to send up 5 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of oatmeal and 4 pounds of coffee, Java and Mocha mixed, while he's about it he might order the flowers for Mary's wedding, and, whatever he does, he's not to forget to change those books at the library, and if Richard Carvel's in, get that, but if it isn't, why then etc.—

Now Jones, instead of getting excited, and saying those things which he ought not to say, quietly lets Mrs. J. get through her little list, and then sends the bell boy to the phone, to have what Mrs. J. said repeated and written down, and if the boy doesn't get it right the first time he can have it again and again just as often as his more or less flighty faculties may require. The recording and repeating of sounds once made by the telephone is not, however, the masterpiece of the telephonograph. The possibilities it opens up are marvelous. A news agency can telephone to an unlimited number of subscribers simultaneously, and, if necessary, each and every participant can keep a perfect record of the material sent him. The action of the telephonograph is such that the repeated sounds are stronger than the original, a feature which adapts it to use as a relay. It is rather premature at present to discuss this possibility of the invention, but the prospect of telephoning over unlimited distances is too enticing for us to omit mention of its feasibility.

Instead of being the outcome of some great original discovery, such as the many wireless telegraphs, the innumerable varieties of invisible rays, etc., with which the market of inventions has been flooded for the last two years, the telephonograph, or telegraphaphone, as it is also called, is in itself thoroughly original, independent alike in conception, construction and application.

Its importance has been fully recognized by the highest authorities of the German postal service. They have been closely following the experiments made by the inventors with apparatus, constructed by the best manufacturers of telegraphic apparatus in Germany, to-wit: Mix and Genest in Berlin. Valdemar Poulsen, a Dane by birth, is the originator of the invention, but he was materially assisted by his collaborator, P. O. Pedersen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## Publishers' Column.

### Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

**No. 9.**

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

**No. 17.**

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

**No. 23.**

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

**No. 25.**

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

**No. 27.**

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

**No. 33—For Girls.**

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

**5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.**

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch........$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link.......... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches .................................. 2.25

**Celebrated Christy Knives.**

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

**Presidential Cook Book.**

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

**NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.**

**It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.**

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

**Prices.**

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons .............................$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons ............................ .85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks............ 2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks............ 1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks......... 2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks......... 1.15
½ dozen tables knives ...................... 2.25
1 dozen table knives ......................... 4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

**THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.**

## CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

**These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern. Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.**

**1653—Vidette Waist.**

Sizes for 10, 12 and 15 years.—Many of the prettiest of the new wool frocks for young girls show a modified blouse effect in the waist. The Vidette, a waist for girls of ten, twelve and fifteen is cut plain in the back, but with a decided blouse effect in front. It opens at the neck in front over a square chemisette,

and is trimmed with wide lapels that are tucked part way, and end in a ruffle which extends out over the sleeve tops. If the waist is of wool, the chemisette would be of silk, but if gingham or lawn is used, the trimming would be of embroidery or lace.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

**1877—Collingwood Waist.**

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—Lace or lawn under-sleeves are a popular feature of the newest gowns and are given in this attractive design for a waist. The front of the waist is in three pieces, a lining on which the full vest is faced, the waist proper and the bolero which starts from the under arm seams. The back is the French one-piece back.

A broad crush belt finishes the waist, and the neck is finished with a high collar. The soft under sleeve is full and the outer sleeve is close fitting reaching to the elbow. Woolen fabrics combined with silk or velvet, are suitable for this model with some pretty soft fabric for the full vest and the edges of the waist revers and sleeves finished with bands of flat trimming.

**1869—Elsie Frock.**

Sizes for 6 and 8 years.—A delightfully cool little gown is the "Elsie," designed for little girls of six and eight years. The waist is cut V-shape at the neck, front and back, and is finished with a deep pointed colllar. There is a trifle of full-

ness front and back. The sleeves are little shoulder puffs finished with a band. The plain straight skirt is gathered all around and is attached directly to the waist. This model can be worn with a guimpe for cooler days. It is extremely pretty in figured lawns or wash silk. The design as given here is of white China silk with blue spots.

**1873—Ronald Suit.**

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. The Ronald suit for boys is a pretty new kilt in sizes two and four. It is cool and comfortable, easily laundered and suitable for any wash goods. Galatea, duck, cotton covert and heavy linen are all suitable for boys' wear. The model given here is in khaki canvas, the yoke and belt are trimmed with narrow bands of light yellow. There are three deep box-plaits, back and front.

The skirt is attached to a pointed yoke. There are a narrow, straight collar and a one-piece sleeve that is gathered to a band at the hand. The suit buttons in the back. There is no lining; the plaits may be stitched all the way down or left loose half-way below the belt.

**1890—Leonore Sacque.**

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A practical design, thoroughly comfortable and easy to make. It is loose and double breasted, with a straight back and fronts with rounded corners. There are pocket laps, a broad square collar and fitted two-piece sleeves. As illustrated, this design is of

scarlet flannel, fastened with smoked pearl buttons. The collar is of white flannel trimmed with rows of black soutache braid. Any mode of trimming may be adopted.

**1866—Enid Frock.**

Sizes for 10 and 12 years. The "Enid" frock is a very pretty model for girls of

ten and twelve years. The yoke-waist is full back and front, and is made over a fitted lining that serves as a yoke. There is a two-piece sleeve. The skirt, gathered all around, is attached to the waist by a belt. This design can be used for a guimpe dress by omitting the lining and sleeve, and the lining in turn will serve as an excellent model for a separate guimpe. The body of the waist and the skirt are of pale-blue organdie, and the yoke and sleeves are of a deep cream lace. The machine made Renaissance lace is both pretty and appropriate as a dress-trimming for young girls' frocks. Frills of organdie, edged with lace to match the yoke, form the trimming. Other pretty, inexpensive laces for young girls to wear are Valenciennes and point d'esprit.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.**

## BRYAN REFUSES TO TALK

### Will Not State His Course on Silver, if He Is Elected.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Herald publishes the following special from Lincoln, Nebraska:

William J. Bryan refuses to be drawn out on the silver question. He insists that imperialism is the paramount issue, and declines to discuss any of the features of silver except in his own way at his own convenience.

Mr. Bryan had ample opportunity this evening to satisfy public curiosity as to his position on the silver question, but he would not grasp the opportunity to furnish enlightenment.

When Mr. Bryan was seen he was at leasure in his home. He had time to think, and the questions were plain. But his replies to them were unvaried. Here are the questions the Herald asked Mr. Bryan to answer, and here is his persistent reply:

"When the Democratic convention was held you declared that the free coinage of silver was as vital an issue as it was four years ago, and insisted upon the 16 to 1 plank going with the platform. Is that your conviction to-day?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"If elected would you exert your power to secure free coinage of silver in this country regardless of what other nations might do?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Secretary Gage points out that the President could at any time order the secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver for current disbursements of the government, and of all of the public debt that is payable in 'coin'—that is to say, on practically all the bonds, except the comparatively small amount of refunding two per cents issued within the last few months. If elected would you make such payments in silver?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Would not such action create distrust, and result in payments into the treasury being made in silver and its proper representatives?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"With the treasury then getting its revenues in silver and making all its payments in silver, would not the government be practically on a silver basis?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Do you consider this desirable?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"Would not such a situation lead to just such a movement as precipitated the panic of 1893, when holders of greenbacks, which are by law redeemable in gold, hasten to present them for redemption, thus draining the treasury of its store of yellow metal and compelling the government to issue new bonds to replenish the reserve?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

"The same causes will always produce the same effects. Several years ago the run on the treasury for gold and fear that the country might go on a silver basis produced distrust, hoarding of gold, contraction of credits and the greatest panic the country had ever known. Have you any reason to believe that your election, pledged to make payments in silver and unsettle the standard, would not produce an even worse panic than the last?"

Mr. Bryan:

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time."

After Mr. Bryan had been interviewed with the foregoing results he was asked:

"Will you not give some decisive answer to any one of these questions?"

"I will discuss public questions in my own way and time," he repeated.

"Can I say you declined to be interviewed as an answer to all the queries?" was asked.

"I have said all I wish to on the subject," he said. "The one reply answers for all."

## LOSS OF THE SUPREME COURT

### If Bryan Should Win—Altgeld Would Then Be Placed on the Bench.

New York, Sept. 1.—The Herald publishes the following from its Washington bureau:

The fear expressed by former Senator George F. Edmunds that if Mr. Bryan is elected President he might change the complexion of the supreme court of the United States has called attention to the fact that the next President may have the appointment of a majority of the members of the court. Should this opportunity fall to Mr. Bryan there is reason to believe he would select men who could be counted upon to sustain all the ideas for which Mr. Bryan stands, including the graduated income tax.

The supreme court consists of the chief justice and eight associate justices. Under the law the members of the court are appointed for life, but they can retire of their own volition after reaching the age of 70 years, or after having served for ten years.

Members of the court who, if they so elect, can retire after ten years' service before the expiration of the next Presidential term are Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras and White.

There are those seven possible retirements before Mr. Bryan would go out of office if he should be elected. As a rule, members of the court continue to serve for some years after reaching the age of permissible retirement, and it is hardly probable that all of those who will reach 70 years during the next four years will retire. When the probabilities of death are taken into consideration, however, it is not impossible that the next President will have the appointment of a majority of the justices.

Records show that vacancies in the court often occur in quick succession. President Lincoln had the appointment of one chief justice and four associate justices, while President Johnson had no appointment. President Grant in his two terms appointed a chief justice and four associate justices. President Hayes appointed two associate justices; President Garfield one associate justice; President Arthur two associate justices; President Cleveland, in his first term, a chief justice and one associate justice; President Harrison four associate justices; President Cleveland in his second term, two associate justices, and President McKinley one associate justice.

Since President Harrison's administration, there have been only three appointments, and if the law of averages is to be followed it would seem probable that at least four vacancies will occur during the next Presidential term, enough to give Mr. Bryan, if elected, within one of a majority of the court.

Mr. Bryan might not have to wait for deaths or retirements to enable him to give the court a majority of members in sympathy with his views. If he is elected, it is quite probable that he will have a Democratic house of representatives, and if the senate is not Democratic during the first two years of his term it will be so during the last two years. By an act of congress half a dozen lines long, the membership of the court could be increased enough to enable him with such vacancies as might occur to appoint a majority of the justices.

That such action would be taken in the event of the Democrats controlling congress is practically certain. Within the last thirty years the court has been temporarily increased. During the civil war the membership was increased from nine to ten, and the late Justice Field was appointed by President Lincoln as the tenth member. It was freely charged at the time that this increase was made to obtain a court that would uphold the constitutionality of the war measures of congress and the President. After a few years the court was restored to its old number.

The most pronounced case of appointments to the supreme court being made to obtain a wished for decision arose in connection with the legal tender cases. The court decided the legal tender act unconstitutional on February 7, 1870. President Grant sent to the senate the same day the nomination of William Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, to fill two vacancies. The reorganized court again took up the legal tender cases. They were re-argued, and in 1871, the court reversed its former decision. What has been done once can be done again, and it would not be at all surprising to many persons here if Mr. Bryan, in the event of his election, should find some means before the expiration of his term to completely change the supreme court and obtain decisions that would be in entire harmony with his theories of government.

### FATAL WRECK.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Thirteen persons killed and over thirty others injured is the appalling record of a rear-end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railway yesterday morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north of this city.

## GEN. CORBIN ON THE CANTEEN

### Facts in the Matter for the Information and Consideration of Public.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Adjutant General Corbin has written a letter to Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, a member of the military committee of the senate, setting forth in definite terms the attitude of the War department on the question of the army canteen. The letter is as follows:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 28, 1900.

To Hon. William J. Sewell, Military Committee, U. S. Senate.

Dear Senator:—Replying to your several inquiries concerning the post exchange or "army canteen," I have the honor to inform you:

1. That the sale of all spirituous liquors by the canteen is and has always been absolutely prohibited.

2. Only beer and light wines are sold to either officers or men, and these only when the commanding officer "is satisfied that giving to the troops opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

3. The "canteen" was established and has been maintained in the interests of temperance and betterment of discipline, with most satisfactory results. This is shown in fewer trials by courts martial, in the decreased number of desertions, and in the improved health of the men.

4. The exchange is a co-operative store where supplies are sold at cost, or as nearly so as possible, for the benefit of officers and men of the army. The canteen is a department of the exchange constituting an enlisted men's club. Rooms in or near the soldiers' quarters are set apart for this special purpose, furnished with reading matter, billiard tables and other games, but where every form of gambling is absolutely forbidden. It is where the men write their letters home, and read the newspapers and magazines. The government has no financial interest whatever in either the exchange or canteen, the funds being supplied by the soldiers themselves. Almost every company commander has reported in favor of the exchange and canteen as an effective measure. One thousand and nineteen hundred commissioned officers have made special reports to this effect. It may be proper for me to say that in the beginning I opposed the canteen, but was brought to its support by the overwhelming evidence of its beneficent result upon the morale, health and contentment of the service.

As set forth in the report of Assistant Surgeon Munson, U. S. A., who under instructions of the War department made a careful investigation into the effect of the canteen upon the health of enlisted men, the result more than met the expectations of those most interested in the promotion of temperance in the military service. He further finds that the percentage of desertion has been continually reduced since the introduction of the conteen. Prior to its introduction, desertions averaged from 10 to 11 per cent annually. Since its establishment these have decreased as follows: First year to 7.7; the next year to 5.7; the next 5.7; then 6.3; the next to 3.6; then 5.3; the next to 3.4, and finally to 2.9. Further, the number of trials and convictions for drunkenness and offenses originating therefrom, for the six years preceding the canteen, was 372.5. These decreased during the following six years of its establishment to 160.6. Further, that for the seven years preceding the establishment of the canteen the average number of men who deposited their savings with the government was 7,273. For the seven years following its introduction the average has increased to 8,382.

It has been stated in the public press that "the receipts of the exchange are nearly all for drink." To meet this statement, I have to inform you that the official reports of the department show that the receipts from sales of beer and light wines are and have been less than one-third of gross receipts, being in 1898 five-seventeenths and in 1899, six-seventeenths.

Taking the amount of the gross receipts on account of the sale of beer and dividing it by the total number of officers and men shows that each officer and enlisted man for the year 1898 expended on account of beer only twenty cents a month; equivalent to four glasses of beer per month, or less than one glass a week a piece, for each officer and man in the military service. In 1899 the expenditure on the part of such officer and man reached 58 cents per month, or but 1.9 cents a day. These facts make it clear that in comparison with all other citizens the army of to-day is the most abstemious body in our own country. There is no community of which we have any report, or knowledge, that will show so small a consumption of drink per capita. This average should, in fact, appear much lower, for the reason that citizen employes, of which we have taken no account, have the privilege of purchase from the canteen. The number of clerks, mechanics and teamsters employed with an army in the field is, as you know, very large. This number however, is not obtainable, but, you will agree, would very materially reduce the average of twenty and fifty-eight cents a month.

If there is any further information that you desire from the records on this subject, the department will be only too glad to furnish it. You must admit that the anxiety of temperance people outside the service about the army is unwarranted. As compared with those existing twenty and thirty years ago—as we knew it then—or with any community at the present time anywhere in civil life, the army is a model temperance society—a practical one; one where reasonable abstinence is the rule, and where excesses are the exceptions; a society whose precepts no less than its example could be followed by all people in safety and sobriety.

With great respect, sincerely yours,
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.
Major General U. S. A.

## ALABAMA IS NAVY'S QUEEN

### Magnificent Results of the Speed Trial Given Last Week.

Boston, Aug. 29.—There is a new queen of the American navy, the new United States battleship Alabama, which yesterday won the title in one of the most magnificent speed trials yet held in the history of the navy. Her average speed for four hours continuous steaming was seventeen knots, a figure not quite as high as that made by the Iowa, but notable from the fact that it gave an idea of the yet undeveloped power in this latest production of American shipbuilders. The Alabama was built by the Cramps at Philadelphia, and while of the first class, she is unlike any of the earlier creations, both architecturallly and as a fighting machine. Built under a contract that required at least an average speed of sixteen knots per hour, she has been turned out to do seventeen knots or better under conditions that will not be termed extra.

The Iowa, when she left her builders' hands in 1897, was officially recorded at 17.04. Her speed trial was made under the very best possible conditions. After a lapse of more than two years the Kentucky, on September 24, and the Kearsarge, two months later, came to the New England coast, and under favorable, but not extraordinary conditions, made 16.81 and 16.89 knots respectively. Those figures have now been beaten by a narrow margin, to be sure, but the Alabama, apparently, was not made to do but a little beyond her mean speed.

The trial throughout, to use Mr. E. S. Cramp's own words, was a success in every particular. To quote a member of the engineering force, the trial was a perfect one. For nearly three legs of the outward run the boilers made steam so fast that surplus was allowed to blow off. At the same time the men in both engine and stoke rooms suffered no inconveniences from lack of fresh air and the temperatures were not high. The maximum revolutions of the engine were 118, and this figure was only for a half hour, the mean being much below this. The highest steam pressure was 180 pounds, or nine under the limit. The horse power developed was supposed to be 11,500, although these figures, like those for the speed, will be officially given at Washington. Mr. Cramp further said that the run, in his opinion, in which many of the naval men aboard agreed, was not a forced trial, but a fair day's work which, he claimed, can be equalled at any time under ordinary conditions. Moreover, he said, that the trial was the most remarkable that the country has seen. The Alabama will be ready for delivery to the government in six weeks, when she will go into commission under Captain W. H. Brownson.

### CRENSHAW'S STORY.

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Captain Girard, commanding officer of the general hospital, to-day declared groundless the accusations of Capt. Crenshaw, who died at Atlanta, after stating that he had received little treatment at the general hospital while suffering from a serious gunshot wound. Capt. Girard said: "I am at a loss to understand why Capt. Crenshaw should make such a statement. He had a female and male nurse in attendance all the time, and received every attention possible. We ascertained that he was addicted to the use of morphine, and because we would not permit him to use it he may have called it lack of treatment."

### GEN. M'CLERNAND ILL.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—Gen. John McClernand is again dangerously ill. He is suffering with malarial fever and dysentery, and his friends are considerably alarmed over his condition. Gen. McClernand has been in a feeble state since his last illness. The attending physician, Dr. C. M. Bowcock, says the greatest danger is due to the fact that he can take no proper nourishment. The veteran soldier's temperature has reached 102.

### INJURED IN A PANIC.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Twenty people were injured to-day as the result of a panic which followed the fainting of a woman at the joint G. A. R. ticket agency of the Eastern roads at 258 Clark street. The place became densely crowded with veterans and others who went there to have their tickets extended, and when the woman sank to the floor a rush was made to get into the open air. A plate glass window was broken and a number were injured by falling glass. Others, including several veterans, were knocked down and badly trampled on.


### FRIENDS HELP.

**St. Paul Park Incident.**

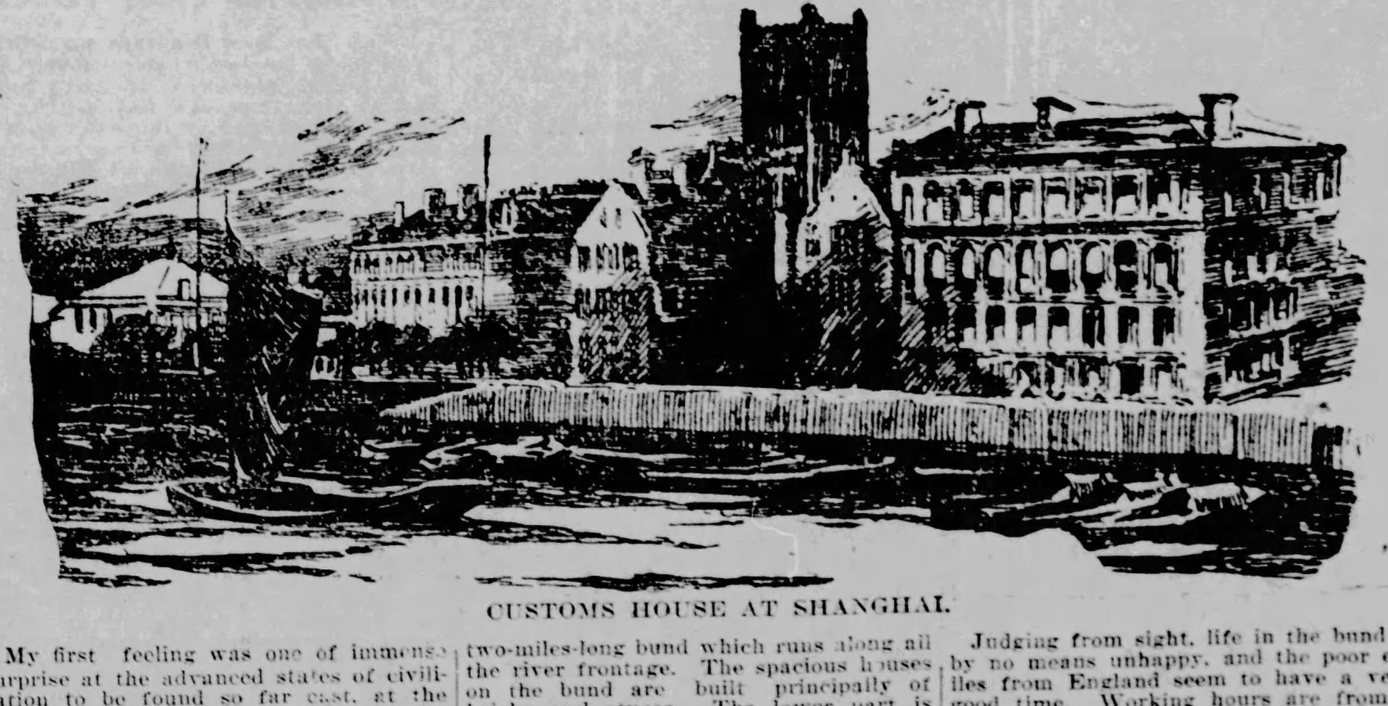
"After drinking a cup and a half of coffee once a day I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous, derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches, stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chornic dyspepsia and constipation. Mrs. H. A. Hober, for many years State president of the W. C. T. U., a personal friend, told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum Food Coffee.

"Another lady, Mrs. Mary Baker, of Red Wing, Minn., had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years and found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum Food Coffee twice a day. She was wholly cured. Mrs. Judge Stocker, of Minneapolis told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee.

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy." Mrs. Mary Harrington, St. Paul Park, Minn


## SHANGHAI, THE CHIEF CHINESE PORT.



CUSTOMS HOUSE AT SHANGHAI.

My first feeling was one of immense surprise at the advanced states of civilization to be found so far east, at the immense amount of shipping in the river, and the great activity on shore.

A sampan (boat) put us ashore, and half a dozen rickshawmen made for the new arrivals. We chose a vehicle with rubber tires and cycle wheels, and, spinning down a well-laid road, were deposited at a fine hotel—the Astor. The American hostess gave us a cordial welcome. Europeans clad in white summer garb were lounging in the wide verandahs or smoking at ease on long bamboo couches. The Chinese "boy" (or butler), took charge of us, directed us not to pay more than 25 cents (6 d.) to the grasping car-pull-man, and found us a room. There were fine corridors surrounding a large court, numberless rooms—smoking, dining, and sleeping; in fact, everything was in the most comfortable, not to say luxurious style. Meals a la carte were served in a magnificent dining room, ornamented with waving palms, with punkahs swinging overhead, and a host of white-clad noiseless servants flitting to and fro.

Breakfast over, next came the sights. The "boy" calls "Alum," and a rickshaw is at hand. Up the broad road, over the fine white iron bridge, and we are in the English settlement, and toiling along the two-miles-long bund which runs along all the river frontage. The spacious houses on the bund are built principally of bricks and stucco. The lower part is used for banks, offices, etc., while the upper stories are occupied as dwelling houses. They command a splendid view of the river, to the banks of which their pretty gardens extend, and the footpaths are pleasantly shaded from the burning sun by a double row of trees. The fine building, with clock tower, seen in the foreground of the picture, is the customs house, built in 1892.

The immense labyrinth of telegraph wires, some 200 in number, which run along by the river bank, is only another evidence of the business growth of the city. The French settlement abuts on the left of the picture, and in its quietude and semi-desolation is a strong contrast to the activity and life of the English and American settlements.

Judging from sight, life in the bund is by no means unhappy, and the poor exiles from England seem to have a very good time. Working hours are from 9 or 10 until noon, and from 1:30 to 4 or 5. After that comes riding, driving, boating, tennis, cycling, cricket and football. The bund is a kaleidoscope. Red turbaned, white robed, red-sashed Sikh police keep the peace, their duties shared by the native police, whose main characteristic is the mushroom hat.

Jinrickshaws abound, the speedy runner dashing past a Chinese group, which, seated round the wheels of a native wheel barrow, is proceeding at a snail's pace. Englishmen on bikes, ladies on horseback. Mandarins in sedan chairs, while the native swell is seen rolling from side to side as he takes the air and exhibits his costly silken robes. Our runner draws us down one road and up another, all laid out at rectangles, past English shops, in which one can get pretty well anything, and then through the hinder, or rearmost, roads, lined with native shops, and apparently doing a brisk trade. Huge black enamel sign boards, covered with red and gold lettering describe the avocation of the storekeeper. We see an English cathedral, with a neat grass plot surrounding the deanery, and feel quite at home.—London Express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## OUR POPULATION ABOUT 76,000,000

### This Is, However, But an Estimate, Based on Returns Now In.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The Times-Herald publishes the following Washington correspondence:

A conservative estimate of the total population of the United States, based upon twelfth census returns already reported, is 76,000,000.

The census bureau, up to and including yesterday's reports, has given out the population of thirty-eight cities and the District of Columbia. This includes the thirty largest cities in the country, which means that the great centers of population must necessarily be the basis for all present estimates.

Results already tabulated and given to the public make a grand total of 13,824,-188. In 1890 the returns of the eleventh census showed the same places had but 10,477,188 inhabitants. This is a gain of 3,347,800. The percentage of gain is therefore slightly over 24.

If the rest of the country makes the same showing as have the most thickly settled portions upon which the percentage is based the population of the United States will be officially fixed at 77,651,-590. Experts who were consulted by the Times-Herald representatives say there are no records or traditions in statistics of this sort to bear out an assumption to this effect. They declare, though, that the loss in so-called rural districts will not be nearly so large as generally believed.

Within the last decade, they say, this country has experienced a significant change in the matter of equal and general growth. They point to the fact that within the ten years separating the eleventh and the twelfth census there has been a steady growth in suburban settlement.

It is said that the wonderful development of the electric street railway systems throughout the country has tended to build up the country districts adjacent to the large cities. Thousands of people who had homes in the cities in 1890 have moved into the smaller and quieter outlying towns, where they have easy and quick access to their offices and stores and yet are not numbered among the city folk.

The cheapening of rates by the steam railroads within ten years and the vast effort made by these lines to work up a paying suburban traffic also have tended to deprive the big centers of population of a vast army of people who used to live within the municipal limits just because it was most convenient.

On this point, which is called by the experts a very important one, it is notable that the increase in the population of the thirty largest cities during the decade just closed is not so great as it was between 1880 and 1890. The mushroom growths in the West are now a matter of history, and the unhealthy boom conditions especially prevalent during that decade are now a rarity. The increase noted thus far is counted upon as a happy augury of a splendid showing by the smaller towns and villages and in the farming districts.

The student of the census figures reported up to this date will readily notice that the greatest gains have been among the cities bordering on the chain of lakes. These are the so-called middle western cities. Toledo heads the column so far as percentage goes, its rate of increase being 61.88 per cent.

Next comes Indianapolis, which is but a few hours away from the great lakes by railroad and can ascribe its growth directly to the traffic its neighboring cities on the shores of the inland sea give to it. Indianapolis' percentage of increase in the last ten years is 60.44.

Then comes Chicago, with its superb growth, a matter of 54.44 per cent.

Milwaukee and Detroit are neck and neck in a two-sided race for supremacy, the former having increased in population since 1890 39.54 per cent and the latter 38.77 per cent.

Cleveland, another progressive seaport city, shows a gain in percentage of 46.07.

Greater New York's gain is slightly over 37 per cent, and Buffalo, which is becoming a more important lake port every year, though a tenth the size of the metropolis, can boast of an equal gain—37.77 per cent.

It is easy to see that the greatest growths, therefore, are among the cities bordering the great lakes and among those that are devoted most to manufacturing.

Washington is a purely residential city and has been passed by both Detroit and Milwaukee, since 1890. The rate in the increase of the population in Washington is 20.98. There are only four others of the thirty largest cities that show a smaller rate. These cities and their per cent of increase are: New Orleans, 18.62 per cent; Baltimore, 17.15 per cent; San Francisco, 14.64 per cent, and Cincinnati, 9.17 per cent.

The only decrease in population among any of the thirty cities is at Omaha. While this caused general surprise when it first became known, it is explained by the fact that ten years ago the count in Omaha was exaggerated by many thousands by a system of padding. Omaha, it is noticed, comes barely within the "thirty largest" class—cities with 100,-000 people or more—having, according to the twelfth census, 102,555 people.

What gives strength to the Times-Herald estimate that there are now fully 76,000,000 people in the United States is that this would mean a percentage of gain over the census total of 1890 of less than 24. The percentage of gain as noted between the returns of the tenth and eleventh census was 24.8.

A loss of two points in the matter of percentage of gain means a very considerable number of people. If the rate of increase this time is 23 the total population would be just about 75,000,000.

Thus far neither the director, the assistant director, nor any of the statisticians connected with the census bureau has made public any estimate of the total population of the country. Reports have had it that Director Merriam believes the United States will show a total population of 80,000,000. He has never said this, nor has he given an answer when questioned on this subject by newspaper representatives. Yet it is no secret that the director of the census is sanguine of an increase of between 22 and 24 per cent.

This would mean that he believes the total population of the United States will be within one or two millions of The Times-Herald's figures. Though no one has authority for saying it, Director Merriam probably gauges the general result at 74,500,000.

The increase in the population of the cities means that these centers of life will gain considerably in the number of representatives in the lower house of congress. There is no likelihood of the country districts reaching anything like the average gain that the thirty largest municipalities would strike. It remains to be seen, on this presumption, how many additional representatives in congress the big cities are to have.

Chicago will gain one and perhaps two representatives in congress. The same will be probably be true of Indianapolis and Toledo districts. Cleveland, Milwaukee and Detroit should make a gain in congressmen.

This will mean that the political complexion of the middle western states may be slightly changed by the census returns. The Democrats are already figuring on this.

### HAWAII IS DRY.

Honolulu, Aug. 21, via San Francisco, Aug. 29.—The discovery has been made that by the wording of the territorial bill congress has made an enactment that absolutely prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in the territory of Hawaii. In section 65 of the territorial bill are the words: "Nor shall spiritous or intoxicating liquors be sold, except under such regulations and restrictions as the territorial legislature shall provide." The territorial legislature has not yet and cannot meet for some months, unless there is a special session, hence no regulations at all have been made or provided. If the old rules and regulations are void, the penalties for violating them fall with them, and Hawaii is for the time being a "wide open country."

Still another difficulty growing out of the change in laws was developed yesterday in the district court, where Edward Gill, editor of the Republican, was on trial for criminal libel for his paper's account of the recent bar association banquet. It was contended by the defense that Gill, under American law, had a right both to a grand jury inquiry before trial, and a jury trial in the second instance. The district court could not give the latter. The case was thrown out of court on the ground that it was the business of the grand jury before it came before a court.

Flogging as a prison punishment still remains on the rules of the Oahu prison, and an agitation has been started for the elimination of some of the harsher features of the old prison laws. It is claimed by lawyers that the prison system of the islands is very defective, in that it fails to make the proper distinction between petty offenders and prisoners who are confined for serious crimes.

The next legislature will be asked to change the rules so that these difficulties may be corrected.

**St. Joe's Record Broken.**

St. Joseph, Mich., Sept. 3.—Through the arrival of 102 bridal couples from Chicago late Saturday evening and Sunday all records of St. Joseph as the Chicago Gretna Green were broken. The clerk gave out the names of 42 couples for publication, with 60 withheld upon request.


CORRESPOND for amusement or matrimony. Sealed particulars 2c. Champion, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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### FROM THE MYSTERY OF THE MIST.

The mystery of the mist is calling me
Across the marshes' silvery solitudes,
By phantom inlets and gray bordering woods
To surging silence of a hidden sea.

Swathed in a twilight haze of amethyst,
Beyond the salty sedges lies the verge
Of immemorial oceans' endless surge,
Entranced by the still mystery of the mist. . . .

If I might disenchant the spellbound space,
To see beyond the veil that may not move
For mortals; if my soul and sense could prove
The beauty of her mist-enfolding face;

Perchance her loving penalty would be
To lay a darkness on my earthly sight,
And lead me forth to lands of other light
Far out beyond these marshes by the sea.
—Katharine Coolidge, in September Atlantic.

# The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## SOME INCONGRUITIES

EMILY S. BOUTON.

In a current magazine a well known writer discourses upon the beauty of an Arctic night. Among other things he says:

The air was as still and clear as on a quiet, moonlit winter night at home, and the level sun-rays streamed through in a glory of Italian pink. Enfolding all, as with the crowning benediction of a god, was the "peace that passeth knowledge," like the serenity of a soul that has won, through toil and scorn, the strength and poise of enduring calm.

In the next sentence he tells of turning from the vision to the sight of heaps of crumpled dead birds in the boat while they talked of shooting, and "agreed that nowhere in the world was there promise of better sport than here."

One cannot help being struck by the incongruity of the whole thing—the beauty and glory of surroundings impressing the beholders with a sense of the "peace that passeth knowledge," and the next moment turning to contemplate a pile of dead birds that represented so much "sport!" Advanced as this nation is in civilization, it is yet far enough away from the highest ideal of right, when its best exponents of living, and its brightest intellects find their greatest pleasure in taking away life they cannot restore; in shooting down the birds of the air and the wild creatures of the field and the forest. It is pretty certain that wars and lynchings and fighting and rioting will not cease until life is held to be more sacred, and only taken when necessity compels. And the necessity will grow less as the forces of love and kindness gain more strength and influence everywhere. They will become dominant when such absurdities cease as the preaching of the "Prince of Peace" whose other name is Love, in the one breath, and the "God of Battles" in the other. It is time that this picture of the Infinite sitting aloft and taking sides in a fight in which men are mowing each other down with shot and shells, should be wiped away forever. There is no God of Battles in the sense the term is ordinarily used.

When this is acknowledged, when the "leadership of Christ" is accepted in truth and not merely in seeming, then will the sacredness of life be felt in its full measure, and its needless destruction cease entirely.

The inhumanity of war is becoming apparent to a constantly growing body of people in the United States, and the time is coming—it must come—when the whole weight of their influence will be thrown against this method of settling difficulties. And this day will sooner draw near if the young be taught by precept and example that life in all its forms has a definite purpose, and to torture and to kill needlessly is a crime against the higher law and inhuman.

I found the following little poem by Margaret Sangster in the current number of the Woman's Journal. It was written for children, but its philosophy is quite as good for the older people who have managed to live through the long, heated term which now seems to be drawing to a close:

Cries little Miss Fret,
In a very great pet:
"I hate this warm weather! It's horrid to tan!
It scorches my nose,
And it blisters my toes,
And whereever I go I must carry a fan!"

Chirps little Miss Laugh:
"Why I couldn't tell half
The fun I am having this bright summer day!
I sing through the hours,
And cull the bright flowers,
And ride like a queen in the sweet-smelling hay!"

There is just this difference among people, and the extremes of weather seem to be potent in bringing it out. When Foster promised the hottest August known for years, it was during a most delightful season in which flowers and foliage were never more beautiful. Then was the time for the ingathering of pleasure and health sufficient to rob August of its terrors. For the prophecy came true, and there were groanings and complainings ad infinitum, while the thermometer carelessly roamed among the nineties. Yet it has not been all discomfort. Cooling showers have often cleared the air and kept the grass as green and glowing in the sunshine as the heart of the emerald, while the trees never wore a garb of greater loveliness. There were compensations in the midst of the pains.

Now the glorious autumn is here with its ripening fruits and golden grain. There may be occasional reminders of summer heat, but for the most part the weather will be comfortable through the weeks which prelude the winter. The wise ones will live out of doors as much as possible, breathing in the crisp air which will give vitality to meet the coming cold of winter. Pleasures there are in abundance offered by nature for those who will take them as the days go by, and let them serve their purpose.

It is always those who fret most about the weather who suffer most.

In connection with the present troubles in China it is interesting to know by figures given on authority in the Nineteenth Century, that the intellectual awakening going on everywhere has not been wanting even among the Celestials. The sale of literature by the society for the diffusion of knowledge there, reached $817 between 1893 and 1898. Within the last two years it has increased to $18,457 worth of books. The number of native newspapers published has quadrupled in the same time, and it is said the universities have been expanding their curriculum, especially in mathematics, map-drawing and elementary science.

When it is understood what the introduction of foreign methods means to this people, their violent resistence ceases to be a matter of wonderment. It involves a complete change in the customs endeared to them by the traditions of thousands of years. Some of these are such as the Occidental nations might imitate to advantage, such as their untiring industry, marvelous economy, filial piety, and respect for law. "Economy," says a writer who has lived in Hong Kong many years, "to the Chinese is more than a moral principle. It is an art and a science that has been perfected through the centuries. They realize better than we that the Lord made nothing without a purpose, and they have discovered what we have not—the purpose."

The more we learn of the Orientals the plainer we may see, if we will, that they are something beyond mere ignorant heathen who are to be forcibly brought to adopt Western ideals of religion and education. There is a bright side as well as a dark one to their civilization.

## The Cozy Corner.

### GUIDANCE.

Being perplexed, I say,
Lord, make it right!
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness as light.
I am afraid to touch
Things that involve so much;
My trembling hand may shake,
My skilless hand may break:
Thine can make no mistake.

Being in doubt, I say,
Lord make it plain!
Which is the true, safe way?
Which would be vain?
I am not wise to know,
Nor sure of foot to go:
My blind eyes cannot see
What is so clear to Thee.
Lord, make it clear to me.

"Mollie Moore" calls attention to another of the duties of parents:

I have been a reader of the Household page of The Blade for many years, and have often thought to send my contribution to its columns, but was restrained by the fear that it would find a resting place in the wastebasket. Now that the question of the care of children is being discussed, I will venture to send my ideas on one phase of the subject, which seems to me to be one of the most important that can occupy the mind of any parent.

The first consideration in preparing the child for his future life is with some to give them a good education; with others it is to gain for them wealth. Both are of importance, it is true, but neither can be of much use to the child unless he has good health, which I think should be the first thought of the parent. Children should be taught when very young to understand the effect upon their health of unnecessary exposure, and that the consequences of carelessness for the sake of a little pleasure may be very serious to them when they are older.

Mothers should be especially careful of their daughters during the years from 12 to 18, for it is then that the foundation of much suffering in after years is laid. She should see that there is the most perfect confidence between herself and her girls in order that she may be able to direct them in the proper care of their health. If this was more generally the case there would be fewer delicate, suffering women, breaking down under the burdens of life, to say "I did not know what was before me, and could not take proper care of myself when I was young."

After some pleasant words for the editor, "Kansan" writes:

We lost The Blade containing the poem that "Nebraskan" sent to tell us that she could not write one. If she will cross the Mississippi river perhaps her muse would behave better. I think that there is a song continually in "Henrietta's" heart, and I thank her for what she writes; it does us good to hear such cheerful things.

In the latter part of the winter a Cozy Corner friend told me how to furnish my little house. Her suggestions were very welcome and useful and I wish she would write again.

"Mannie" tells us how she furnished room decorations for the very small sum of 80 cents:

Perhaps it will help some one if I tell how I made a room very pretty for the small sum of 80 cents. I bought a piece of lawn dress goods for 2½ cents a yard. It was white, with a small green leaf and small flowers of shades of yellow and pink. Of this I made all the drapery for the windows, bed and dressing table. The bedspread and cover for the table and for a shelf under the washstand were lined with old sheets, colored yellow, and the curtains looped back with the same arrangement of lawn over the yellow cloth.

The kindling wood pile furnished the sticks and board with which I made a three-cornered stand that, covered on top with white oilcloth and draped from a shelf above, made a very pretty washstand. My "dresser" is an old table with one rounding leaf. I made a shelf to place under it and finished it to correspond with the stand in the corner. A large looking-glass hangs over it.

A small shelf to hold books was also evolved from the kindling pile, and draped to match the rest of the room. I think of all the rooms in my house I like my "home-made room," as I call this one, the best.

Will the friend who sent the following letter please send again her name and address, which has been mislaid?

From a political standpoint, we are of course averse to "throwing dirt," yet there are times when it is not only allowable, but a positive benefit. For instance: If you wish to raise fine cabbage all that is necessary when the plants are well started is to lay aside all prejudice and throw dirt upon them till the head is well covered. When this washes off during a rain, repeat the process as soon as you can have any dirt to "throw." The dirt must be powdered, and if the plants are covered thoroughly during the season, you can hardly fail to have good cabbages.

"W. M. Woodworth" sings the praises of a very homely but useful remedy for many of the ills to which flesh is heir:

There are many persons who do not know the value of coal oil as a curative remedy. I have used it successfully for 20 years for both man and beast, and saved many doctors' bills with it.

In every family accidents will happen, and the knowledge of some simple remedy may save a life. This week while working in the timber my ax glanced aside and cut the muscles in my leg below the knee. I knew by the way the blood came that no artery was cut, but it bleed freely, so I removed my boot, and with my suspenders soon checked the flow of blood. I was taken home and my wife closed the wound with seven stitches, then bandaged it and kept it wet with coal oil for four hours. By that time all soreness was gone and the cut is healing rapidly.

A quart of the oil, with all the camphor gum it will absorb, makes the best kind of liniment for stock, quickly healing all cuts and bruises. I have a valuable horse that was badly injured in a runaway by having a broken shaft pushed into her shoulder, loosening the flesh from the bone. No one who saw her thought she could live, but I tried the camphor liniment, using it with a syringe, and in two weeks she was able to travel 20 miles, and is now entirely well.

For croup, or sore throat, a teaspoonful of the oil will give immediate relief, and the camphor liniment is excellent for rheumatism and neuralgia. Rub it on the afflicted places and cover with a woolen cloth as hot as can be borne.

"Violet" is troubled with corns and bunions, and asks for something that will cure them. The remedies given were sent in answer to a similar inquiry some weeks ago:

Bunions—Cut a piece of paper somewhat larger than the bunion. In the center cut a hole the size of the sore. Cover paper with adhesive plaster, and warm that part of the plaster showing through the hole in the paper; on this warmed spot put a little nitrate of silver, and apply to the bunion. Two such applications are usually all that are necessary. —E. C.

Corns—Soak the foot in very warm water for fifteen or twenty minutes; trim away as much of the corn as possible without making it bleed; rub the surface with a stick of lunar caustic, and cover with court plaster. In a week or so a thick scab can be loosened from the toe and the corn will come away. If one treatment does not effect a cure, the second application will do so.—E. C.

"Lonely Hoosier" asks if some one can tell the name of the King who erected a statue that by its mechanism saluted the rising sun with strange music? This question is open for the M. G. R.'s and the pupils of the Wonder Column as well as the Cozy Cornerites.

"History repeats itself."
So all the newspapers say:
I wish the histories we use in school
(Said the school boy) were made that way.

## POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.

"Belle D."—I have a friend in the city who is visiting people with whom I am not acquainted. When I called upon her I asked for no one else, as I did not care anything about the others. I have been told since that I should have asked for the hostess and her daughter. I can see no reason for doing so, as they are not in my set, and I shall probably never meet them, and do not care to know them. Please tell me if I am not in the right?

The young lady who sent the above inquiry, evidently belongs to the class of advanced young people who are a law unto themselves. Good breeding, or a knowledge of the usually accepted rules of society would have suggested to her that common courtesy required that she should have asked for the lady of the house before asking for her guest. As there was a daughter also, she should have asked for the ladies. Probably her desire for no acquaintance met with a responsive answer from the hostess, and the feeling was mutual.

"Mary B."—Certainly, you should not invite a man to visit for any length of time at your house. It is your mother's place to do that, if she wishes him to come. When a man comes from another city to be married, he should remain at a hotel until after the wedding ceremony, unless he has friends who will entertain him. On no account should he expect to be entertained by the parents of the bride. If the bride wears gloves, the groom should also, and it is customary for both to wear them.

An invitation to a church wedding requires only a call upon the bride and groom, if the recipient it not acquainted with the bride's family; on the contrary, if one is invited to a reception, the call must be made upon the parents, or their representatives, instead of the bride.

"John J."—It is your place to ask for a correspondence with the young lady. It would be indelicate for her to ask you to write to her under ordinary circumstances. She should write the first letter after her return to her home. As to the frequency of your letters that should depend upon circumstances. Unless you are engaged to be married to her, or there are especial reasons why you should write oftener, once a month would enable you to keep her reminded of your existence. It is not considered proper for a lady to accept valuable gifts from a man to whom she is neither engaged nor related. If you wish to send your friend a birthday remembrance you can send flowers which, though they are sometimes very expensive, are not considered unsuitable gifts.

## GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

Thanks are due to "Fedora," "Aunt Kate," "Belle," and "C. E. V." for recipes for canning corn. All were virtually the same as the one given last week.

"Mrs. C. E. V." sends the following for making Hulled Corn: Shell the corn, blow out the chaff, and for one quart of corn add one heaping tablespoonful of soda; cover with water and let it soak for twelve hours. Then boil in the same water until the hulls can easily be removed. Wash through several waters to free it from the hulls and the lye; return to the kettle and cook till tender in clear water.

### For Making Sweet Pickles.

To seven pounds of fruit use four pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful ground cloves, two teaspoonfuls each of allspice and cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful each of mace and ginger root. Heat the sugar and vinegar, add the spices, sewn in little muslin bags, and when boiling put in the fruit and cook till nearly done, but not soft. Set away for twelve hours, strain off the syrup, reheat, and again pour over the fruit. Do this for three or four mornings, then boil the syrup down till it will just cover the fruit, boil all together for five minutes and put away in closely covered jars. Peaches, pears, plums, quinces, cherries and water melon rind may be prepared in this way.

## GATHERED TOGETHER.

### MY PART.

The Chief Musician did the chords invent;
The Chief Musician shaped the instrument;
He set me in my place before the score,
I heard the one word "Play!" He said no more.

He did the air to other hands consign;
I may not even hint the full design.
There is no meaning in the notes I play,
Which I must still rehearse from day to day.

And some who tire of their monotonous tone
Would have me change to music of my own:
Full-chorded discord would it better be?
Let others play it, it is not for me.

But I will strive to render perfect still
My unmelodious part with patient will;
So in that concert, grand, remote, and far,
The harmony divine I shall not mar.
—Ida Ballheim, in Living Church.

A correspondent of the Chicago Record, who recently called upon Mrs. Kruger, gives a pathetic account of the effect of the war upon the unhappy old lady. She said: "You don't know how this war is wearing upon my old age. Many long years ago, I came to the Transvaal with my parents in the great northern trek, always retreating, as our people have always done, from British might and British lands. When they tell you of the hardships which we went through, which I remember so well, how we women and children had to hide many a night in the jungles of reeds at the river side, half in the water, hiding from the bloodthirsty Kaffirs, who would not hold back from the most atrocious deeds to white women, and when I think how these worries and other troubles have continued ever since, my heart feels sore that the evening of our life should be once more darkened by this awful, this unnecessary bloodshed between people of our kin and race." Tears streamed down her cheeks as she referred to the slaughter of both burghers and British. Evidently Mrs. Kruger is a womanly woman.—Woman's Journal.

"I guess that I'm making some headway," said the persistent lover, who is not in favor with her father. "But I thought the old gentleman kicked you out whenever he found you at the house?" "He does, but I have noticed that he does not kick nearly as hard of late. I feel sure that he is gradually relenting."—Detroit Free Press.

A pretty story is told of Miss Mary Johnston, in connection with her popular book To Have and to Hold. In a western city an old lady, who has been making the weary pilgrimage of this earth for nearly ninety years, became much interested in the tale as it appeared in serial form and was read to her by her daughter. When, at the close of one installment, the young couple were left on the reef with apparently no prospect of rescue, the old lady's excitement and distress were unbounded. She could talk of nothing else during the day, and at night could not sleep for her anxiety over the situation. In a few days her health began to be affected by her condition of mind, and her daughter conceived the idea of writing to Miss Johnston for relief. She explained the circumstances to her, and begged, if it were not asking too much, that she would send a line explaining the outcome of the critical situation in which the characters had been left, and thereby restore the venerable mother's mental poise. By the first possible return mail a charming letter came from Miss Johnston assuring her excited reader of the absolutely happy outcome, not only of this particular adventure of the young pair, but of all their trials and vicissitudes. The letter was so gracious and full that its grateful recipient felt that it deserved acknowledgment, and she wrote a second time, relating the pleasure and benefit the explanation had conferred upon her mother. "You have taken away all her nervousness," she wrote, "and she is again the dear, beaming old lady we knew before."—Harper's Bazar.

### A SPELLING LESSON.

"Can you spell kitten, my little man?"
I said to Jack, five years old.
And behind his back Jack put both hands,
And he tossed his locks of gold.
"Too hard?" I asked. Then his face grew grave,
And he said: "It isn't that—
But I'm too old for kitten, you know,
Now just you try me on cat."
—Selected.

God is not dumb, that He should speak no more. He speaks to-day, and if it be true that the voice that speaks to us is the voice that speaks in us, that God rules within us, and not over us; if it be true that His law is written in hearts, and not simply written in a book; if it be true that sin is within, that rewards and punishments are within, and that forgiveness when it comes to us, is within; if it be true that in our own lives the spirit of the Infinite God may become incarnate; then we may say with the certainty of Paul "I know in whom I have believed." "I know that my Redeemer liveth." "I know that if this earthly house of my tabernacle were dissolved, I have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—E. G. Updike in Unity.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, writer of some of the most charming stories of India, gives a curious account of the way some of her stories have come to her. She frequently tells her daughter the plots of stories which are in her brain, and she went to her room once to work out an idea which she had thus related. After the lapse of some hours she returned, having written a tale completely unlike the one she had planned. "It was most extraordinary," she said. "I thought that there was a man in the room named Michael Cradock. He told me all about himself, and then he told me this story." The story in question was "In the Permanent Way," one of the best of Mrs. Steele's native stories. Since then Cradock has several times visited her, and among the stories he has told her may be mentioned "The King's Well." J. A. E.

In Great Britain women are appointed to many offices not given them here. For instance, Miss Creswell has been the head of the postal department at Gibraltar for ten years past, with a salary of $2,740. Miss Maybin Armour, of Edinburgh, has been made sanitary inspector of Paisley; she holds a certificate in sanitary science, and is a qualified nurse of experience in hospital and district nursing, but there are many with the same qualifications. Another newly appointed sanitary inspector is Miss Alice Tatterstall.—Exchange.

An answer given in one of the Cambridge local examinations was particularly bright. The question was in mechanics, and was, "Why will a pin not balance on its point?" The reply was, "Firstly, because a point being that which has no magnitude cannot stand upon what does not exist. Secondly, it will, if you stick it in."—London Standard.

## CONCERNING CATS.

"Do not tell me that cats never love people; that only places have real hold upon their affections. The Pretty Lady was contented wherever I, her most humble slave, went with her. She migrated from boarding-house to seashore cottage; then to regular housekeeping; up to the mountains for a summer, and back home, a long day's journey on the railway; and her attitude was always 'Wheresoever thou goest I will go, and thy people shall be my people.'"

To this same "Pretty Lady" who "never betrayed a secret, broke a promise, nor proved an unfaithful friend; who had all the virtues and none of the failings of her sex," Miss Helen M. Winslow has dedicated her charming work, entitled, Concerning Cats. The first chapters of the book are devoted to stories about the writer's own pets, most enticing animals from her description of them and their funny ways, while their photographs bear out their mistress's assertions as to their beauty and intellect.

The pages which follow the heading Concerning Other People's Cats, are filled with anecdotes and interesting accounts of the well-beloved cats of several famed authors, and among other names is found that of Harriet Prescott Spofford, who is quoted as saying: "As for my own cats—their name has been legion, although a few remain pre-eminent. There was Miss Spot, who came to us already named, preferring our domicile to the neighboring one she had. Her only son was so black that he was known as Ink Spot, but her only daughter was so altogether ideal, and black, too, that she was known as Beauty Spot."

Mary E. Wilkins is also the possessor of some beautiful creatures, and at one time an important member of the family of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, was Sir Richard Coeur de Lion, who, during his lifetime, was always present at Mrs. Moulton's Friday gatherings, sitting demurely, amidst a lot of other celebrities, on the square piano.

Additional chapters given over to historic cats, English cats, cat clubs, and shows, bring the book down to an account of high-bred felines in America, their breeding and training, together with considerable information regarding the work of hospitals and refugees for strays and unfortunates.

The appendix deals with the diseases of cats, their cure and prevention, formulas for simple remedies, and other matters connected with the well-being of the animals. In short, the work is a strong plea for the "unsubmissive race." It is most delightfully written, with more than a touch of humor, while the beautiful illustrations will come as a revelation to those who revile and despise "poor puss."

Lovers of cats, and people who have learned to know and understand their nature, will find much of interest in Miss Winslow's readable and attractive volume.

The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

# The Youngfolks

## OUR WONDER COLUMN.

For August,
ILLI NOIS.

### 1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Hull, August 24th, 1759, his father being a wealthy merchant. At the age of 9 years, on his father's death, he was sent to school at Wimbledon, where, under the care of a pious aunt, he would probably have become a Methodist had not his mother removed him to a Yorkshire school, where his religious impressions were speedily removed by a life of gaiety. While at this school he wrote a paper on the "Odious Traffic in Human Flesh," and during his whole life he continued to oppose slavery by every means in his power. In 1788 he entered on his great struggle for its abolition, being powerfully supported by the Quakers, and by Mr. Thomas Clarkson, who kept the subject alive in the House of Commons. In 1806 a bill was passed by both houses pledging them to a total abolition of the slave trade in the following session. He died July 29th, 1833, and was buried as a national benefactor in Westminster Abbey.

BENNY F. ACTOR.

### 2.—HOUR GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—A famous "Rough-Rider."
2.—Not precisely correct.
3.—A resinous substance used in varnishes.
4.—Strife.
5.—A consonant.
6.—Custom.
7.—To adhere.
8.—Title belonging to No. 1, above.
9.—To liberate.
Centrals spell a policy under discussion at the present time.

POLLY TIGG.

### 3.—PUZZLE PROBLEM.

A, B, C, D, and E play together on condition that he who loses shall give to all the rest as much as they already have. First A loses, then B, C, D, and E in turn. At the end of the fifth game each has $32. How much did each have to start with?

ELFA.

### 4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 13 letters. My 9-13-8-3 is a walking stick; my 12-7-9-2-3, is an alcove; my 10-5-6-1 is a species of deer; my 4-11-8-1-3-6 is one of the seasons. My whole excites the world's attention.

HI-LOW.

### 5.—QUERY.

What and where is "Adam's Bridge?"

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

### 6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Let us be content in work to do the thing we can, and not presume to fret because it's little."

ILLI NOIS.

### Answers to Puzzles of August 23.

1.—Mungo Park.
2.—Read after the Chinese fashion, beginning at the lowest line and reading from right to left: "What is the actual fate of the legationers?"
3.—Area, 29 acres, 26 sq. rds. (See Chat).
4.—William McKinley, William Bryan, Eugene Debs, Rev. S. C. Swallow, Wharton Barker, Joseph Maloney, Job Harriman, John Woolley.
5.—Conrad III., at the siege of Weissenberg.
6.—Phillips Brooks wrote:
"Be such a man, live such a life, that if every man were such as you, and every life like yours, the earth would be God's paradise."

### Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, W. P. E., Playne Blayne, W. T. Oregon, and Marley Cranford.

Pauline says with the thermometer at 101 degrees she is thinking of taking up her abode in the cellar.

Marley Cranford requests W. P. E. to explain why a 40-acre field must be square.

In regard to the "ring-finger" Playne Blayne says: "In old times the priests in performing the wedding ceremony placed the ring first on the thumb, saying: 'In the name of the Father;' then on the forefinger saying, 'In the name of the Son;' then on the second finger saying, 'In the name of the Holy Ghost,' finally on the third finger saying, 'Amen,' and left it there."

W. P. E. gives this rule for solving his problem whose answer is in the usual place to-day:

To the sum add ¼, and extract the sq. rt.: subtract this result from the sum increased by ¼, and the remainder will be its length. Thus, the sq. rt. of 294 4-9 rds. plus ¼ equals 17 1-6; then (294 4-9 plus ¼) minus 17 1-6 equals 277 7-9 the length of the field, and the sq. rt. of 277 7-9 equals 16 2-3 the breadth of the field; and 277 7-9 times 16 2-3 equals the area of the field in rds., which reduced, equals 29 acres and 26 rods.

### A MORNING GREETING.

My neighbor met me on the street,
She dropped a word of greeting gay,
Her look so bright, her tone so sweet,
I stepped to music all that day.

The cares that tugged at heart and brain,
The work too heavy for my hand,
The ceaseless underbeat of pain,
The tasks I could not understand,

Grew lighter as I walked along
With air and step of liberty,
Freed by the sudden lilt of song
That filled the world with cheer for me.

Yet, was this all? A woman wise,
Her life enriched by many a year,
Had faced me with her brave, true eyes,
Passed on and said "Good morning, dear!"
—Margaret E. Sangster.

## The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

### August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

"Betty" makes this practical application of the August poem study.

When the Chaperone begins to lose faith in her M. G. R. girls and boys, it looks as if there would be no "proud success" for us, and there is danger that her "patient and loving heart" so "chastened" will seek "pearls" in some other direction. Let us keep this Merry-Go-Round on the move if it is warm weather; the wise men tell us that it will probably be cooler before next January. Having given this turn to the wheels, I will step aside until others have taken their turn.

"Bessie Dale" tells of a visit to the soldiers and hints at an interesting event in the future.

Good evening, gentle-folks, I am almost ashamed to write again for our department, as it has been so long since I did so before, but I will show my penitence by telling you of a visit I made to a soldiers' encampment near here.

There were fifteen hundred soldiers and they had to do their own cooking. Each man had a little frying-pan, tin plate and cup which were kept shining and spotless. They were perfectly drilled and good soldiers, but of all the flirts I ever saw these were the worst. No one could blame them though, for the girls just run after them; a blue uniform seemed to drive them wild.

The pleasure of the men was marred by the drowning while in bathing of one of their number and another broke his ankle.

I wish that Miss Prudence could have had some of our berries this summer; we have a great abundance of every kind. We are to have a rural mail delivery in about a month, and we think it will be a great thing, but it will do away with our postoffice and deprive our postmaster of his position which we all regret as he is a very nice man. Would it please Miss Prudence to have another of her girls married? I will tell you more about it some other time.

It seems as if Miss Prudence's girls and boys have their arrangements for matrimony all made before they ask her consent. They all know, however, that she will always wish them happiness.

"Buckeye Schoolma'am" makes a suggestion which she will please illustrate by sending her rhymed excuse for absence, so that others may follow her example.

If the poem studies are not satisfactory, why do we not write something that is, and not let the best department of The Blade die of neglect? Naturally we enjoyed reading a whole lot of letters rather than the few that were sent on the studies, but we do not want to lose our M. G. R. for that. Return, all ye prodigals, and help to put this department on its old footing. I suggest we all send our excuses for not writing, in rhyme.

"Illi-Nois" and several others have found the studies very helpful and would like to have them continued. As you will remember there was a prize offered for the best essays sent during the year, and it would not be just to those who have competed for this to entirely drop the work before the close of the year. Therefore we will have three more studies for the benefit of any who choose to write. These will be given October 18, November 15 and December 6; all copy to be sent two weeks before the date given for the publication of the papers.

The first of these will be from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice—"The quality of mercy is not strained," a very brief sentence but one full of meaning. Other quotations will be given two weeks before the time for them to be sent.

"Nellie, Mo."—I think a description of our homes, or of places where we have visited, would be interesting, and for my contribution will tell you of some geysers I saw in Yellowstone Park.

Of the seventy-one "hot water factories," as they are called, "Old Faithful" was the first to be discovered. It takes its name from the regularity of its action. It is situated in the Fire Hole region in the southwest part of the reservation and stands on a mound of rock thirty feet above the surrounding land. Close to the opening of the geyser is a wall eight feet high that has been made by the mineral deposits thrown out. It is of a stalagmite formation, and nature has given of her richest treasures in this beautiful material.

Twenty times a day, at intervals of a little over an hour, "Old Faithful" sends up a column of water and steam 125 or 150 feet high, and from three to seven feet in diameter, continuing fifteen to twenty minutes.

The Grand Geyser of the Yellowstone, and of the world, is situated in the southwest corner of the park. When quiet it looks like a well 100 feet deep and 25 feet in diameter. About once in thirty hours the water begins to rise and boil furiously till within a few feet of the top; then a few terrific detonations as of an earthquake shock are heard and a mighty stream of water twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter shoots up into the air for 200 feet, with steam and spray 300 feet higher. This divides into five parts and falls in different directions. The exhibition usually lasts for thirty minutes and then suddenly subsides.

When the display takes place in the sunshine, the myriad of changing rainbows caused by the slightest change in the wind affords one of the grandest sights it is possible to imagine.

Although there are seventy-one of these important geysers in the park, no two of them are known to be in close enough conjunction to operate together.

"Longfellow" and "S. E. W. K." are agreed in thinking that many are kept from participating in the studies by their lack of confidence in their own ability and suggest that "Faithfulness in the humblest part" of our duty to our M. G. R. pledge will insure "proud success."

Longfellow tells us of a visit to the grave of General Dan Morgan.

It is covered with a marble slab two and a half feet wide and six feet long. In spite of the brick wall which surrounds the grave, nearly one-fifth of this marble slab has been chipped off and carried away by curiosity and relic seekers.

"Quien Sabe?"—I should be sorry to have the M. G. R. department discontinued. Sometimes I have thought that if we had some well-known book to review it might interest more than the poems have. I do not care for many poems, but there are some which have an elevating and soothing effect upon our minds. Such an one is Aux Italiens. In reading it one seems to live in the weird and misty scenes represented, and like the author who tells the tale, dream of lost loves and sweetly vain regrets.

To "Marie" I would say that surely such books as Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush are not written solely for our amusement. The love and human feelings portrayed in the humble Scottish characters therein described serve to broaden the faith and love of those who read the book and make them less selfish. Such books cannot but help us all.

### THE POPPYLAND LIMITED EXPRESS

The first train leaves at six p. m.
For the land where the poppy blows,
And mother dear is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms;
The whistle, a low, sweet strain;
The passenger winks and nods and blinks,
And goes to sleep in the train.

At eight p. m. the next train starts
For the poppyland afar;
The summons clear falls on the ear;
"All aboard for the sleeping car."

But what is the fare to poppyland?
I hope it's not too dear.
The fare is this—a hug and a kiss;
And it's paid to the engineer.

So I ask of Him who the children took
On His knee in kindness great;
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day
That leave at six and eight.

"Keep watch of the passengers," thus I pray,
"For to me they are very dear;
And a special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."
—Edgar W. Abbott.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BROWNINGS.

During the happy summer of which I write, I occupied certain rooms in the Villa Bricchieri, on Bellosguardo, sharing the upper floor with Miss Blagden, the "dear Isa" so frequently mentioned in Mrs. Borwning's letters. From Bellosguardo I walked down every week-day morning to the city, often breakfasting with Mrs. Jameson—who was then reviewing her "Legendary Art," and who occupied the third floor of Casa Guidi—spent the morning in the Specolo studying anatomy, and returned to Casa Guidi to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Up the Bellosguardo Mr. Browning who rose early, and was fond of a morning walk, often came to meet me.

"HE KNOWS HE IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION."

"If there is one thing my soul craves more than another," said I, on one of these occasions, "it is to take a turn in a donkey caretta."

"And so you shall," said Mr. Browning, "and that now, for there, just coming out of the gate, is Girokomo, who every morning brings us vegetables to Casa Guidi. We will appropriate his caretta, take a turn in it up Poggio Imperiale toward his vigna, come back and meet him. Hullo, Girolomo!"

Thus accosted, Girolomo paused; the proposition was made, immediately accepted; Girolomo descended and yielded up the reins.

"These carette, common enough in Italy, may perhaps, be best described as barrows, the entire solid bottom of which consists of a narrow plank, running from end to end, and the rest being a network of rope upon which a loose board is placed which serves as a seat, and which, obeying nature's laws, has a tendency to retreat in proportion as the steed advances. On this occasion a small heap of vegetables in the after part of the caretta, refuse of the morning supply, added to the general picturesqueness of the vehicle.

And now for Girodomo's donkey: Let science boast as it may of the marvels achieved by the X-rays! All that they have achieved sinks into nothingness compared with the intellectual achievement wrought by that donkey in one instant of time. Although he had not turned his wicked little eye upon us, we, and the whole situation were photographed upon his wily brain. Before placing one foot before another he had traveled from Homer and Phidias down, and knew exactly of what unpractical stuff poets and sculptors are made. In his wicked little mind, and before the turn of a hair, problems connected, not only with the present and past, but with futurity, were resolved.

"Will the donkey go without you, Girolomo?" inquired Mr. Browning, at this stage of the proceedings.

"Oh, andra—andra!" (the will go) said Girolomo, with emphasis. Oh, the sly Florentine! How little we suspected what that emphasis implied!

"We will divide honors," said I, as we mounted the equipage. "You take one rope rein and I will take the other."

"Honors are easy," said Mr. Browning. (Note: Not so easy as we thought.)

A little time passed in silence; perhaps the poet was congratulating himself upon having furnished a prospective pleasure to his friend; perhaps the sculptor was congratulating herself upon the materialization of a life-long ambition; but it is more likely that both were silently occupied in striving to accommodate themselves to the unusual situation.

"Ha!" said Browning, at last, giving a filip to his one rope-rein. "This is great—de gustibus non—"

"You had better let go your Latin and hold on to your seat," interrupted the sculptor. "You do not seem to be aware that we are being run away with!"

"Nonsense!" said Browning. "The donkey knows he is going home!"

"He knows more than that," said I. "He knows he is master of the situation," and once more I was impressed with the almost diabolical intelligence of the animal, for, although uttered in what to him was a foreign tongue, he grasped the whole pith of the remark, starting off with renewed vehemence upon his flight.

Silence again ensued, for the situation was critical. Stones from beneath and Girolomo's remaining vegetables from the rear shot out as if from a catapult; little by little the loose footboard, sole pivot of rest for our feet, "vanished," so far as we were concerned, "into thin air." Little by little our sliding seat, obeying nature's laws of motion, retreated, with constantly accelerated strides, to the farthermost end of the caretta; its next movement would be to launch its occupants into space. Phaeton was no longer a mystery or myth—he was one with ourselves.

"What if we should meet another caretta in this narrow lane?" said I.

"Or, what if our feet should catch in the rope net when we are overturned?" said Browning, now fully alive to the true nature of the situation.

But while Mr. Browning, between gasps for breath was trying to reconcile this contingency with the dead Hector at the chariot wheel of Achilles, the donkey, by an abrupt halt at the gate of his own vineyard, taught us the true nature of centrifugal force.

"Dio mio! Cos-e?" said a voice belonging to a head which suddenly appeared at an upper window of the tenuta. "San Antonio! It is Signor Browning!" and the next minute clattering feet told us of the swift approach of Assunta, wife of Girolomo, to whom the voice and head belonged.

Italians are quick at the uptake, and aided by a few words from Mr. Browning, Assunta comprehended in a moment the whole situation. "Oh, was there anything like the impertinence of animals! But of all bestie impertinente, this beast of Girolomo's was the worst. He was an animal without moral sense. There was nothing to appeal to in his composition. He was base from his head to his tail. He was not an animal at all; he was an evil spirit in disguise, and Assunta, concluded the list of his diabolical attributes by calling upon the Madonna to witness that he was a disgrace to nature.—Harriet G. Hosmer in Youth's Companion.

# ACTION ON THAT RUSSIAN NOTE

## May be Delayed Several Days.

## Washington Unable to Reach General Chaffee.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Minister Conger has been heard from again, his last advice being dated at Pekin, on August 30th. This message was received last evening. Preceding dispatches have occupied a week in their transmission from Pekin, according to the estimate of the State department, so that Mr. Conger's message marks a distinct betterment of the means of communication. Besides it includes the date of dispatch, something the department has been trying to have done for many weeks.

The supposition is that this particular message came down from Pekin to Tien-Tsin by courier, and was put on the wires either at that point or at Taku. The State department decided to make no statement as to the contents of the message beyond the simple one that Mr. Conger's did not mark any material change in the situation in Pekin.

It appears that whatever responses are to be made by the powers to the proposition to evacuate Pekin are expected to be directed to the government of Russia and not to our State department. The Russian government undoubtedly will in turn notify the United States government as well as all the other governments concerned, as to the nature of the responses.

It is stated that up to the present, less than a majority of the powers interested in the Chinese question have responded to the Rusian proposal so far as our government is advised, and our officials here agree with the general tenor of the European dispatches this morning in the conclusion that final action on the part of all the powers may not be had for several days at least. Everything now depends on the action of Russia, the attitude of the other nations being negative and if she does not hasten to carry out her announced purpose to withdraw the troops, the other governments will be content, cherishing the hope that in the meantime some kind of Chinese government can be re-established in Pekin with which the powers may negotiate for a final settlement.

Li Hung Chang's attempt to secure imperial warrant for the institution of peace negotiations, through himself and the Chinese notables referred to in the European dispatches, is regarded here as a step in the right direction, while on the other hand some disquiet has been caused by the report that the internationals in Pekin have been arresting some of the members of the Tsung Li Yamen who were seeking to open negotiations and re-establish the government.

There is no disposition here to condone the offenses of any of these Chinese officials who may have participated in the outrages in Pekin, but it is questioned whether the present is an opportune time to administer punishment.

The War department is still concerned because of the inability to either reach Gen. Chaffee or get dispatches from him. A number of important dispatches have been sent the general which the department is anxious he shall receive in order to guide his future actions.

General Barry, who can be reached at Taku, has been instructed to spare no pains or expense to get dispatches to Chaffee and replies from him, which the department feels are necessary for a correct disposition of the Chinese questions that have arisen since the occupation of Pekin.

**Cablegram from Chaffee.**

Washington, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the War department from General Chaffee:

"Taku (no date).

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, only occasional shots fired from river, small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) discovered here or along line of communication. * * * We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Now in China about 5,000 effective, Sixth cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth artillery, Batteries Third, Ninth infantry, Fourteenth infantry, 1,000 marines. I think ample force for United States unless political reason, not apparent to me, demands larger force. Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirement for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required, one tent to ten men. Escort wagons mentioned in —— of 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for same shipped. No more pack trains required, wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly, must soon haul supplies 40 miles. Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE."

All the transportations and tents asked for by General Chaffee have been anticipated by the War department.

**London in the Dark.**

London, Sept. 4.—The absence of news regarding the actual situation of affairs at Pekin continues as complete as the lack of authentic information regarding the ultimate attitude of the powers towards the proposals now before the concert.

Shanghai reports that an imperial edict issued at Tai-Yuan-Fu appoints Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung, (tutor of the heir apparent), and Prince Ching, commissioners to negotiate peace.

Four German warships arrived at Woo-Sung September 3.

The unmistakable condemnation of the proposal to immediately withdraw from Pekin which is voiced from all the foreign colonies in the Far East is taken in some quarters as a forecast of the opinion which may be expected from the ministers when their views are obtainable. As already suggested, the Russian proposals are capable of modification and it is thought in well-informed circles that Lord Salisbury is striving to conform them more closely to the terms of the first formulated by the government at Washington.

According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, dealing with the question of Manchuria, the Russian officials repudiate any intention to permanently occupy or annex Manchuria. The dispatch adds that Russia will claim no territorial concessions provided the other powers refrain from so doing, and expresses the hope that the question of indemnities can be settled by the co-operation of the allied powers.

**Had a Good Effect.**

Paris, Sept. 4.—The French consul at Canton, under date of Monday, Sept. 3, cables that the French gunboat Comete has returned to Canton. He adds that her trip to Swatow, (on the Estuary of the river Hang-Kiang) has had a good effect and has ended the troubles and agitation against foreigners which were spreading in the region north of Kouang-Toung.

The consul also reports that a missionary was attacked and wounded in the district of Fat-Kong, 100 kilometers from Canton.

**Occupy the Hill.**

Berlin, Sept. 4.—An official dispatch from Taku announces the receipt of a telegram there from Pekin, dated August 25, saying the German troops have taken possession of a hill within the imperial city.

The dispatch adds that two thousand additional Italian troops have reached

# OFFICIAL TEXT OF RUSSIA'S NOTE

## Objects of That Country in China--Request to Withdraw Troops.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the text of the circular addressed to the Russian representatives abroad, dated August 25, the gist of which, as shown by the correspondence issued yesterday at Washington, the Russian charge d'affaires communicated to Acting Secretary Adee on Monday.

The official announcement, after mentioning the unexpectedly rapid turn of military events at the seat of war in Pe-Chi-Li, enabling a "comparatively insignificant detachment" of the allied forces to attain the original main object, the relief of the legationers and foreigners and the dispersal of the rebels concentrated at the capital, proceeds:

"These favorable circumstances, however, change in no way the political program of Russia as previously marked out in the last government Communique, and in order that no misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations regarding the further intentions of Russia may arise, the emperor has directed the acting foreign minister to address to his representatives abroad the circular which follows:

"'The immediate objects which the imperial government had in view at the very outset of the China trouble were as follows:

"'1. To protect the Russian legation at Pekin.

"'To assure the safety of Russian subjects against the criminal intentions of Chinese rebels.

"'3. To render help to the Chinese government in its struggle with these rebels, in the interests of a speedy establishment of the legal order of things in the empire.'

"As a result all the powers interested decided, with the same object in view, to send troops to China. The imperial government, therefore, proposed the following fundamental principles to guide the powers in China:

"'First—The maintenance of a common agreement among the powers.

"'Second—The maintenance of the former state of organism in China.

"'Third—The removal of everything that could lead to the partition of the Celestial empire.

"'Fourth—The establishment with the united powers of a legal central government at Pekin, able alone to preserve order and tranquility in the country.'

"On these points agreements prevailed with almost all the powers.

"While pursuing no other objects, the imperial government will continue to steadfastly adhere to its former program of action. When the course of events, such as a rebel attack on our troops at New-Chwang and a series of hostile acts by the Chinese on our state frontier, as, for instance, the bombardment of Blagovetchensk, induced Russia to occupy New-Chwang and march troops into the Manchurian territories, such timely measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, can in no way testify to any independent plans, which are completely foreign to the policy of the imperial government. As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of the other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure. It is manifest that the interests of the other foreign powers and international companies at the port of New-Chwang, occupied by Russia and open to international trade, as also on the railways, which have been restored by our troops, remain inviolate and are fully assured. By the capture of Pekin, which, owing to changed circumstances was effected more expeditiously than expected, the first and principal task which the imperial government set itself, the deliverance of representatives of the powers, with all the foreigners besieged, has been accomplished.

The second task, namely, assisting in the establishment of a legal central government which shall co-operate in the reestablishment of order and regular relations with the powers, appears at present difficult, owing to the departure from the capital of the emperor and empress regent and the Tsung Li Yamen. Under such circumstances the imperial government does not consider there is sufficient reason for the ministers accredited to Chinese government to remain longer at Pekin, as the latter is absent. It is therefore intended to recall the Russian minister with all the members of the mission to Tien Tsin, whither they will be accompanied by the Russian troops, whose presence at Pekin henceforward appears purposeless in consequence of the oft-declared firm determination of the government not to depart from the task it originally set itself. As soon, however, as a legal Chinese government again takes the reins of power and appoints a representative invested with full authority to negotiate with the powers, Russia, after having come to an agreement with all the foreign governments, will, on her side, not fail to send a plenipotentiary to the place where the negotiations will be held.

"In recommending you to bring all this to the knowledge of the government to which you are accredited we hope the latter will share our views."

The Official Messenger concludes with announcing that in consequence of the communication of the above circular to the foreign powers, M. De Giers, the Russian minister at Pekin, and General Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, were directed to promptly proceed to carry out the imperial intentions regarding the transfer from Pekin to Tien Tsin of all the members of the mission, Russian subjects and Russian troops, with due consideration for all local circumstances.

**Japanese Withdraw.**

Washington, Aug. 30.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese legation to the effect that having been informed by the Japanese consul at Amoy that he has been assured by the Chinese authorities of their readiness to afford full protection to the foreign residents and their property at that port, the Japanese government have already ordered the withdrawal of the marines detailed to protect the Japanese property in the native town and are prepared to withdraw the rest of the marines as soon as they are satisfied that the peace and order of the port are assured.

**Germany Stands Firm.**

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Semi-officially it is affirmed that Germany now, as heretofore, adheres to the program mapped out in the circular of July 3 and then approved by all the powers.

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# RUSSIA'S NOTE AS TO EARL LI

## Czar's Government Does Not Want the Old Diplomat Under Constraint.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The course of the United States in the pending Chinese negotiations was made more clear to-day by an important note, embodying a communication from Russia and advising the powers of the action taken by this government. The Russian note declared the interdiction of Li Hung Chang's communication with the Chinese government was "inexplicable," and asked that the powers direct their commanders to vacate the order. The United States concurs with the position of Russia, and informs the powers that instructions have been sent to our representatives in China in the spirit of the Russian note. Following is the official text of the communication:

"Telegram sent to representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienne, Paris, London, Rome, Tokyo and St. Petersburg:

"Department of State, Washington, August 24, 1900.

"The following note was received by us from the charge of the Russian government at this capital August 17:

"'I have just received a communication from the imperial government informing me of the resolution of the admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese government, Li Hung Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku.

"'This resolution being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li Hung Chang's) services, in the eventual negotiations for peace and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in the character of Chinese penipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested governments should give orders to countermand the above mentioned decision.'

"Inquiry of Admiral Remy, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Pekin for instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku, and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from last proposition.

"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In interests of peace and effective presentation of just demands of all powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own government and its military commandant, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities as required in my telegram to you of 22nd. Chinese minister here is without power or advices. Li Hung Chang is prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate, and is the only representative of responsible authority in China so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note.

"Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives of the powers in China would be unfortunate, and we would be glad to learn from other powers if there are reasons not known to us which, in their judgment, should lead to a view different from that which we take.

"You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs, awaiting early response.

(Signed) "ADEE, Acting."

The state department has dispatched its instructions to the United States' diplomatic representatives abroad in conformity with the decision reached yesterday by the cabinet upon the Russian proposal to withdraw the troops in Pekin in order to allow the empress dowager and Emperor Kwang Hsu to return to the capital, to institute negotiations for a settlement with the powers. All of these steps are matters of common agreement, so it was not possible for two of the nations concerned, Russia and the United States, to make agrements between themselves at this stage, at least, as it is necessary to advise each of the governments represented in China of the various propositions as they are broached. The instruction sent to our representatives recalls to the mind the conditions which the United States government has already laid down as the proper basis for the institution of negotiations for an amicable settlement. Some of these conditions have been met; the international column is in Pekin, and the foreigners in that capital are safe for the time being. The remainder of the conditions, namely, those looking to the future protection of American interests are yet to be complied with. If arrangements can be made for their acceptance under proper guarantee for their performance, our government will withdraw its troops from Pekin in order to facilitate the negotiations for peace, and this assurance has been given to the Russian government along with the others. The Chinese government must guarantee its ability to prevent the spread of disorder to the other provinces and a recurrence of such disorders as have occurred.

## FOR COTTON FLANNELS.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 1.—The new "Revolution" cotton mill, the first manufactory of its kind in the South, started operations to-day. The principal output will be cotton flannel goods. The raw product is obtained from the surrounding plantations, and the saving to the manufacturer in freight, etc., is expected to revolutionize the cotton trade.

# G. A. R. SESSION FOR BUSINESS

## Routine Reports of Various Officers Presented. Facts and Figures.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—In Studebaker Hall this morning the veterans of the G.A.R., who yesterday marched in parade, turned their attention to business matters. The annual meeting was formally called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Commander-in-Chief Shaw. The hour originally set for the meeting was for 10 o'clock, but many of the old soldiers were so late answering the roll call that it was found impossible to commence on time. Gen. Shaw announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Chaplain Granin. The audience rose and remained standing during the prayer.

Mayor Harrison then came to the front of the rostrum to formally welcome the soldiers to Chicago. His address was happily received.

Commander-in-Chief Shaw, of the Grand Army, replied to Mayor Harrison for the members of his organization, expressing the thanks of the army for the hospitality shown them.

Gen. Shaw next read his annual report.

Following the address of Gen. Shaw came a long list of reports submitted by the minor officials, and the various committees of the organization. The reports read were those of the executive council of administration, Adjutant General Stewart, Quartermaster General Atkinson, Surgeon General Baker, Chaplain-in-Chief Grimm, Judge Advocate General Torrance, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Robbins, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Minton, Custodian Holcomb, Inspector General Cummins, committee on legislation of veterans in public service and of the committee on pension legislation.

**Adjutant General's Report.**

The report of Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart was in part as follows:

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1899, was 6,905 posts, with a membership of 287,981, on December 31, 1899, 7,072 posts, with a membership of 287,368; on June 30, 1900, 6,778 posts, with a membership of 276,862.

Reports received from departments show 9,639 members were dropped from the rolls, having been previously suspended.

**Surgeon General's Report.**

In the report of Surgeon General William H. Baker, the number of deaths during the year ending December 31, 1899, were 7,857, divided as follows:

Number who presumably died from wounds received in the service, 363; number who presumably died from disease contracted in the service, 2,296; number who presumably died from other causes, 5,198. The total money value of medical service and supplies furnished during the year was estimated at $36,199.

The number of deserving sick or maimed not receiving pensions was 1,607; the number of inmates in soldiers' homes, supported by the government and the state in which they are located was 15,172. The number of ex-soldiers and sailors in almshouses was 70.

Forty-two departments sent their reports for the year. Those departments not reporting were Idaho, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. This is believed to be the nearest to a complete report that has ever been presented.

## RASSIEUR ELECTED.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Judge Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, was this morning elected by acclamation commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year. There was no opposition and the election went through with a hurrah. D. C. Milliken, of Maine, was chosen senior vice commander, and Frank Seamons, of Tennessee, junior vice commander; John A. Wilkins, of Delta, O., surgeon general; Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal., chaplain-in-chief. There was no opposition to any of the candidates. The convention met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock sharp, and after some trifling matters of a routine nature had been disposed of, the selection of a commander-in-chief was taken up. Adjutant General Stewart announced the nominations were in order. It was known to all what the result would be as there was no opposition to Judge Rassieur and when Major William Warner, of Kansas City, himself a past commander-in-chief, mounted the platform to present the name of Judge Rassieur, he was greeted with prolonged applause.

Advocate Gen. Eli Torrance, of Pennsylvania, made a short seconding speech in behalf of Judge Rassieur, and Adjutant General Stewart then asked if there were any other nominations to be made. A motion was made that Judge Rassieur be declared elected by acclamation and it was carried with a roar of approval. The newly elected commander-in-chief was escorted to the platform and expressed his thanks for the honor done him by his comrades in a brief speech of acceptance.

The election of junior officers of the organization was quickly over, but one name being presented for each position, and the candidate in every instance was seated by acclamation.

Following the election delegations from the various affiliated societies were received and a miniature love feast followed between them and the members of the larger organizations.

Miss Clara Barton was given a most enthusiastic reception when she appeared on the stage and made a brief address of thanks.

The pension report was adopted without discussion, it being understood that a determined effort will be made to induce Congress to appoint a court of appeals to have final jurisdiction in matters relating to pensions.

Mary L. Carr, of Colorado, was today elected national president of the women's relief corps.

The new president immediately appointed Mrs. Fannie D. Hardin, of Denver, national secretary.

The other candidates withdrew, and the election was made by acclamation.

**Judge Rassieur's Career.**

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Judge Leo Rassieur, who was to-day elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Badern, Alsace, Germany, in 1844. His people came to this country in 1849, settling in St. Louis. At the breaking out of the civil war Leo Rassieur, who was 17 years old, enlisted as a private in the First Missouri. He steadily rose through the ranks, and at the end of the war held a major's brevet in the Thirtieth Missouri. Judge Rassieur has been a member of the St. Louis board of education five years, and attorney for the board ten years. He has spent four years on the bench of the probate court of St. Louis, organized and served as president of the Western Riding Club, the principal organization of its kind in the Mississippi Valley, and has built up one of the largest law practices in St. Louis, as well as becoming one of the city's most prominent citizens. He is a member of Frank P. Blair post, G. A. R.

## WANT A LOAN.

New York, Aug. 30.—Albert H. Wiggin, vice-president of the National Park Bank, said to-day that it was true that the bank had been approached by representatives of the Swedish government with inquiries as to the chance of placing a $10,000,000 loan in this country. Mr. Wiggin said he was not prepared to say yet whether the proposition had been favorably received.

# CATARRH CURE.

**Wonderful Home Remedy that Quickly Relieves and Permanently Cures Nasal Catarrh in Man, Woman or Child.**

**A TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.**

That catarrh can be quickly relieved and permanently cured is proved by a most remarkable remedy discovered by C. E. Gauss, 263 Main St., Marshall, Mich. He will gladly send to any address a trial package of the remedy so you can try it at home and be satisfied that it is a genuine catarrh cure.

It gives wonderful relief especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickens the stomach and leads to many diseases, including consumption. Mrs. P. M. Heldenbrant, Juniata, Neb., says: "Mr. Gauss' wonderful remedy cured me of a deep cough started by catarrh and also all the other disgusting features of the disease such as hawking, vomiting, etc. I used a hundred inhalers, oxygen, grease, snuffs, powders, liquids, jellies, pastes and other things, but Mr. Gauss' new and wonderful remedy is the only one that relieved and it cured me." Hundreds of others write similar letters.

Do not neglect to write to-day for the free trial of this grand remedy. It will save you from serious sickness.

## SWEDEN WANTS LOAN.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The Times-Herald says:

The latest foreign power to knock at the financial door of the United States is Sweden. Her government is now offering in the financial marts of this country $10,000,000 worth of government bonds, with a view of procuring money with which to build railroads and other remunerative properties under the control of the government.

Sweden is the fourth foreign government to appeal to this country for a loan inside of one and one-half years. While the amount sought is comparatively small, it furnishes another straw which shows that the financial wind is blowing toward the new world. On learning of the matter yesterday one of Chicago's most experienced and conservative bankers said: "The United States has become the credit nation of the world. She is not supplanting England. She has already done so."

The facts are the more significant because it appears that the loan was offered to England and France, and that they were unable to place it. The bonds have therefore been sent to this country, and the matter is being engineered by the National Park bank of New York city. That institution has already sent out circulars to its correspondents giving the details concerning the loan and the bond issue. At least two banks in this city have been offered a portion of the bonds, and it is not unlikely that they will be accepted.

Heretofore England has been Sweden's public banker, and Sweden has not had any difficulty in getting what she wanted in the old country. The bonds she is now seeking to float bear 4 per cent and are being offered at 98. They are gold bearing, and without date of payment. For ten years they bear 4 per cent and for the next ten years 3½ per cent.

## THE HOLLAND TESTED.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 1.—The experiments in torpedo boat drills last night were of special interest to the naval men, from the fact that the new submarine boat Holland was used. She was unable to catch the crew of the United States tug Leyden napping, and so the attempts to get alongside the latter were unsuccessful.

The Holland and the Leyden went down to the outer harbor for practice. The Leyden doused all her lights, and the Holland tried to steal up to her, but the commander of the Leyden caught her each time. The diving trials will be held later.

The torpedo boats Porter, Dupont and Morris were also used in the electric light drill off the station. The idea was to see what effect the light would have on the crews of these vessels. It was proven that when the station lights were turned full on the torpedo boats, the crew of the latter were powerless to work the craft.

## DAVID SINTON DEAD.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—David Sinton, considered to be the wealthiest man in this city, died yesterday, aged 93 years. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish. At the age of 3 years he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Pittsburg. Very early in life he was thrown upon his own resources. His career began humbly in South Central Ohio, but his genius soon carried him into a larger field—the Hanging Rock iron region, in Southeastern Ohio. Here, before removing to Cincinnati, he laid the foundation of his large fortune, estimated at $20,000,000. He had large holdings of real estate in Chicago, Cleveland and New York, as well as here, and owned big cattle ranches in Texas. His gifts to local institutions were munificent. His only heir is the wife of ex-Congressman Charles P. Taft, proprietor of the Cincinnati Times-Star and a brother of Judge Taft, of the Philippine commission.

## HAY ALL RIGHT.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 1.—Senator William E. Chandler received a telegram this forenoon from Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, who is at Lake Sunapee, denying that he was seriously ill. The secretary said:

"My indisposition was slight, and I am now in my usual health."

Washington, Sept. 1.—Letters received here from intimate friends of Secretary Hay at Newbury, N. H., where the secretary of state has been passing a few weeks of the summer, absolutely deny the reports of his serious illness. He arrived there with a severe cold which was followed by a slight attack of rheumatism, a complaint to which he has been subject more or less for some years. This time it yielded readily to treatment, and Mr. Hay is now entirely convalescent.

## A COMING WEDDING.

New York, Aug. 31.—Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, who will be a bride on September 12, is spending these days in preparing her trousseau. She has received most of her dresses from the establishment of Messrs. Redfern.

The wedding ceremony, as first planned, was to have been at the White House, but Miss McKinley decided that she did not care for so much prominence as a wedding there would attract, and in spite of the arguments of her father, Abner McKinley, she insisted that the wedding should take place at Somerset, Pa. The bridegroom will be Hermanus Ludwig Baer, a Pennsylvanian.

## TRAIN HELD UP.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 30.—The Union Pacific passenger train No. 3, second section, was held up by bandits two and a half miles west of Tipton station and 58 miles west of Rawlins, last night at 8:30 o'clock. There were four men in the hold up. The express and baggage car were blown open and the safe blown to pieces. The railroad company says the loss was nominal. The baggage and express cars were considerably damaged.

United States Marshal Hassell, who was notified at Rawlins, raised a posse of 25 men, with horses, and went on a special train to the scene of the hold-up and are now on the trail of the bandits. No one was injured on the train.

The Union Pacific offers $1,000 reward for each man.

# ARE THEY FIT FOR SELF RULE?

## Filipinos Can Not Understand Rudiments of a Free Government.

Manila, Sept. 3.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the executive from the legislative branches of the government, and therefore the commission's announcement of its assumption of power Saturday has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who jealously sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions:

A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans; but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised on insurgents and Ladrones over the peaceful country folk, in order to collect the revenue and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent Gen. Cailles, in the province of Laguna, put to death the presidente and office-holders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay—officials who had been installed by the Americans—and gave orders that a similar fate a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops, without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the expense of the friendless. The approaching patriation of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably.

In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well sustained, and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and Ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far from satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or Ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles, and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrisons.

Conditions in the Visayans continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops in Samar prevents aggression. Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibugyan, Tables and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil governments. Mindanao is also tranquil except the districts of Teagayan and Surigan, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited, but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have noticeably decreased since May, continue.

The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any equal period of the Spanish regime. No doubt the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable fraction of the present commerce. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial enforcement of the law. The military authorities will turn over $6,000,000, Mexican, to the commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is to-day greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pampanga province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing in due time to other features of its instructions with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next eighteen months.

Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meagre.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Manila, Friday, Aug. 31.—In addition to the commissioners' powers heretofore cabled the following extract from the official instructions will be published to-morrow:

The legislative nature of the government of the Philippines, exercised by the commission of peace, and General MacArthur, under regulations by the secretary of war, provides that until the establishment of a central civil government or congress otherwise provided, the legislative authority includes the passing of laws regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities and appointments to office already described.

"Until a complete transfer of control General MacArthur shall remain chief executive of the government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

"Subject to the rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact municipal and departmental government, and shall continue reporting to General MacArthur and be under his limited supervision and control, wherever the commission shall establish civil governments. The military forces in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, as General MacArthur deems requisite.

"The military shall be at all times subject, under General MacArthur's orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority."

## TROUBLE IN BOHOL.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The war department to-day received the following dispatch from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Sept. 3.—Adjutant General, Washington—General Hughes reports outbreak in Bohol. First Lieutenant Livack, 44th volunteer infantry, reports engagement near Carmen, Bohol, our loss in killed, 1; wounded, 6. Enemy's loss in killed, 120. Have not received further details.

(Signed.) "MACARTHUR."

Bohol is an island in the southern part of the archipelago, 365 miles from Manila. It lies north of the large island of Mindanao, and is not far from Cebu.

## DAMAGE BY STORM.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 30.—Damaged buildings and ruined crops are reported in many districts in western Manitoba and the territories, resulting from the storm of Tuesday night. Losses will run up to about $100,000. Virden, Whitewood, Moosomin, Souris, Thornhill, Elkhorn and Oak Lake were among the towns damaged by the storm.

# THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

## New Combination in Dinner Sets.

**American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.**

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.

OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ........ $3.25
Decorated ........ 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White ........ $3.80
Decorated ........ 4.20

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White ........ $5.50
Decorated ........ 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

## How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 12, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 18, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 35, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

## General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

# TRANSVAAL IS ANNEXED

## To British Empire--Last Days of War Seemingly at Hand.

Cape Town, Sept. 3.—The communication to-day to the assembly of Lord Roberts's proclamation announcing the annexation of the South African republic, which will hereafter be known as the Transvaal, was greeted by the opposition with silence and by the ministerialists with prolonged cheering.

**Applauded in London.**

London, Sept. 3.—Under date of Belfast, September 1, Lord Roberts reports:

"I have to-day issued, under Her Majesty's warrant of July 4, proclamations announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form a part of Her Majesty's dominions."

## STEYN AND KRUGER.

Pretoria, Sept. 3.—Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end, but should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt, or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require further large supplies of horses.

General Buller moved fourteen miles northwestward along the Lydenburg road and crossed Crocodile river to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile mountains.

A force of Boers, under Commandant Theron, broke through the British lines, and captured and burned a supply train at Kilp river station, taking 35 prisoners. Brabant's horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners and drove the Boers into the hills.

Colonel Plumer dispersed a small commando under Commandant Pretorius, east of Pinaar's river, capturing 26 Boers, a number of wagons, and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

## BULLER'S ADVANCE.

London, Aug. 31.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, August 29, reports to the war office as follows:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervaliboven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town.

"French's column reached Doornhoek, overlooking Watervalender, with slight opposition. Dundonald with Strathcona's Horse is further near Nooit Gedacht. We have occupied Watervalboven and Watervalonder.

"Buller reports that Nooit Gedacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line towards Watervalonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandos left yesterday for Pilgrimsrest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge near the station which has been destroyed."

Crocodile River Valley, Transvaal, Sunday, Sept. 2.—General Buller to-day reconnoitered the Boer position in the mountains overlooking Lydenburg. General Botha and two thousand burghers had previously joined the forces holding the pass. The Boers opened with three long Toms, and fired continuously all day long. The British had few casualties.

## MAYBRICK CASE.

London, Sept. 1.—A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury prison of Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, the prisoner's counsel, and a representative of the Associated Press, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence, and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned. This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief of the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the secretary of state for the home department, at his summer home at Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration. Dr. Bell started for the continent to-day more than satisfied with the effects of his visit to England. He has not only succeeded in seeing his client for the first time since her incarceration, but has since secured for Mrs. Maybrick an interview with her mother, Baroness de Roques. The discovery of the Russell letter is regarded as important, not because many people doubted his sincerity, but because it is couched in such terms as to preclude any question of his belief that she was not fairly tried. Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Clark Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere, which alludes a successful result. Many recent evidences of leniency toward the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

## WHERE'S THE MONEY?

Mexico City, Sept. 3.—The popular organ here, La Nacion Espanola, wants to know what has become of the big patriotic fund raised here by patriotic Spaniards for the purpose of purchasing a warship for the Spanish navy. It calls for an open statement of the committee's accounts and declares that the war contribution account will not be permitted to be liquidated in silence. The newspaper charges that there is a deep mystery about the fund, which should be cleared up. The article has caused excitement in the Spanish colony, which liberally subscribed for an addition to the Spanish navy during the war with the United States.

## COAL FAMINE.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The coal famine in Germany has become very serious, and a number of chambers of commerce have petitioned the government for relief.

The Prussian cabinet has resolved to grant a modified railroad tariff for foreign coal in order to facilitate the importation of coal from England and the United States. Indeed, the famine is so pronounced that the Prussian minister of railways, in the interest of the state, has laid an embargo on all the coal mined in the state mines.

## CHILIAN CRISIS.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 31.—The cabinet crisis is ended. President Romana has appointed the following ministers:

President of the cabinet and minister of home affairs, Senhor Enrique Coronel Zegarra; minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Felipe Osma Pardo; minister of finance, Senhor Jose V. Larrabare; minister of justice, Senhor Pedro C. Olaechea; minister of public works, Dr. Miguel A. Rojas; minister of war, Col. Pedro A. D. Canseco.

## GOMEZ WON'T RUN.

Havana, Sept. 1.—General Maximo Gomez has declined to accept the nomination offered him by the National party to the constitutional convention. He says he has always kept out of politics and does not wish to enter now. The National party did not join with the other parties in a telegram sent to President McKinley, asking that the clause referring to the future relations between the United States and Cuba in the order calling the constitutional convention be modified. The parties who did sign them called the Nationalists unpatriotic.

# RUSSIA PROPOSES WITHDRAWAL

## Thinks Foreign Troops Should Retire From the City of Pekin.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Chinese negotiations remain at the same point that they occupied yesterday. It is stated that no conclusion has been reached as to the last phase, namely, the Russian proposition of withdrawal.

The state department has just made public the text of the Russian proposal and its own response as follows:

Chinese correspondence of August 28 and 29, 1900. Purposes of Russia in China. Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio and St. Petersburg.

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.—The Russian charge d'affaires yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purpose in China, to the following effect:

"That as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that, equally with other powers operatin gthere, Russia has sought safety of legations at Pekin, and to help the Chinese government to repress the troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has occupied Niuchwang for military purposes, and as soon as order is re-established will retire troops therefrom if action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; that the purpose for which the various governments have co-operated for relief of legations in Pekin has been accomplished; that, taking the position that, as the Chinese government has left Pekin, there is no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed the Russian minister to retire with his official personnel from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn, and when the government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express desire to enter into negotiations the Russian government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will share the same opinion."

To this declaration our reply has been made by the following memorandum:

"Memorandum in response to the Russian charge's oral communication, made on August 28, 1900, to the acting secretary of state, touching the purposes of Russia in China.

"The government of the United States receives with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that, equally with the other powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legation in Pekin, and to help the Chinese government to repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and will continue to control the government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers. All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now, that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Pekin, it ought not to be difficult, by concurrent action through negotiations, to reach an amicable settlement with China, by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

"So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace, and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

"While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been co-operating, viz., the relief of the ministers at Pekin, has been accomplished, there still remains the other purposes, which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian charge, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3.

"These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disorders; and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by the treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of an equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

In our opinion, these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Pekin under a definite understanding between the powers, until the Chinese government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties, with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority, the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Pekin, and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

"We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Pekin would be ineffective to produce the desired result, unless all the powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Pekin will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation, resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"The government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of Nieuchwang is for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established Russia will retire her troops from those places if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle thereto. No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed.

(Signed) "ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary."

"Department of State,
"Washington, Aug. 29, 1900."

You will communicate the foregoing to the minister of foreign affairs and invite early consideration and response.

## STRENGTH OF ALLIES.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The following telegram from the Japanese foreign office was received at the Japanese legation:

A telegram from Pekin gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Pekin as follows: Japanese, 6,600 infantry, 220 cavalry, 450 engineers and 53 guns; Russian, 3,300 infantry, 180 cavalry and 22 guns; British, 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry and 13 guns; American, 1,660 infantry, 150 marines, 75 cavalry and 6 guns; French, 400 marines and 18 guns.

On the 25th, 70 Chinese surrendered. Of these, five each were detained by the Japanese and British forces for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs among the Chinese, the rest being set at liberty. On the 27th, 260 more surrendered, most of whom were guards and court officials. One of them, a military officer, after being brought to the Japanese headquarters where he was kindly treated, was sent to the palace to make the necessary preparations for the parade of the allied forces through the palace, to be held on the 28th, in commemoration of their successful entry into the city.

As a large number of court ladies were found in the palace, every precaution was taken to protect them from insult, and assurances were given them of the readiness of the Japanese forces to supply them at any moment with food and other necessaries.


**RHEUMATISM.**

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 939 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

**Radway's Ready Relief**

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.


## CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The cities of the United States, so far as the census office has yet given out the figures, show a very healthy and satisfactory rate of increase of population during the past ten years. The percentage of increase ranges from 9.77 for Cincinnati, to 61.88 for Toledo. The three cities which have increased the most rapidly are Toledo, Indianapolis and Chicago. Owing to the changes in boundary in the consolidation of what is now known as "Greater New York," the percentage for that city can not be accurately stated. For Philadelphia it is 23.57; for Boston, 25.67; for St. Louis, 27.33; for Baltimore, 17.15; for the District of Columbia, 20.98; for Cleveland, 46.07; for New Orleans, 18.62; for San Fraicisco, 14.64; for Milwaukee, 39.54, and so on.

Nearly all the cities, it is stated at the census office, are very well satisfied with the count, though it is probable that all of them expected a somewhat better showing than the census has given them. The complaints of an imperfect census are declared to be few in comparison with the experience of the census office in previous years.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announces the population of Paterson, N. J., is 105,171, as against 78,347. This is an increase of 26,824, or 34.24 per cent.

The census of Wilmington, Del., is 76,508, against 61,431 in 1890. This is an increase of 15,077 or 24.54 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census of the thirty largest cities in the United States has been completed and made public, with the exception of Detroit, Mich., whose figures probably will be announced to-day. Director Merriam yesterday began making public the census of the cities of 25,000 population and over. There are 131 cities included in this second list and their figures will be given out at intervals for some time. Up to yesterday the returns from practically 22,000 out of 53,000 districts have been counted.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announces that the population of Evansville, Ind., is 59,007, as against 50,756 in 1890. This is an increase of 8,251, or 16.26 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announces that the population of Wilkesbarre, Pa., is 51,721, as against 37,718 in 1890. This is an increase of 14,003, or 37.13 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announces that the population of Allentown, Pa., is 35,416, as against 25,228 in 1890. This is an increase of 10,188, or 40.38 per cent.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The census bureau announces that the population of Detroit, Mich., is 285,704, as against 205,876 in 1890. This is an increase of 79,828, or 38.77 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The census bureau announces that the population of Sioux City, Ia., is 33,111, as against 37,806 in 1890. This is a decrease of 4,695, or 12.42 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The census bureau announces that the population of Hartford, Conn., is 79,850, as against 53,230 in 1890. This is an increase of 26,620, or 50.01 per cent.

The census bureau also announces that the population of Richmond, Va., is 85,050, as against 81,388 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,662, or 4.5 per cent.

## FROM THE VETERANS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The President has received the following:

Chicago, Aug. 30, 1900.

President William McKinley.

The thirty-fourth national encampment acknowledge the receipt of congratulations of their comrade, William McKinley, the President of the United States, and send greeting to him, assuring him of the great honor they feel in having a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic as the chief executive of the nation, knowing that the flag that he and they followed in the dark days of the republic will be still upheld in honor and glory. The comradeship of the war still binds together the men of the '60's in a loyalty and patriotism that proved an inspiration to thousands of the fathers and rallied them to the defense of the country in the hour of danger, and led by Comrade MacArthur in the Philippine Islands and Comrade Chaffee in China, they are nobly maintaining the honor, the glory and the dignity of the nation. Regretting that important public duties prevented your attendance at the encampment, we, however, convey to you as the President of the United States our personal greeting and regard.

By order of the encampment.

(Signed.) ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS L. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

## THE OREGON.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Navy department has just received by mail the official report of Capt. Wilde, of the battleship Oregon, of the circumstances attending the grounding of that ship in the Gulf of Pe Chili, last June, and her successful salvage. The report goes to confirm the department's previously expressed conviction that the grounding was not in any respect attributable to fault on the part of Capt. Wilde or any officer of the Oregon, who, in fact, appear to have exercised extraordinary precautions to guard against the accident. The Oregon has been completely repaired and arrived yesterday at Woo Sung, where she is to form one of the international fleet to guard the transport service during the existence of the Chinese troubles.

## CHAFFEE TO WIN.

Washington, Aug. 29.—There is no doubt that Gen. Chaffee will be appointed brigadier-general in the regular army upon the retirement of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. It is stated at the war department that the services which Gen. Chaffee has rendered in China entitle him to this consideration. Gen. Wheeler will retire on September 3d. Gen. Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major general of volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

## STAR ROUTE MAILS.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The office of the second assistant postmaster general is preparing the usual annual advertisement which will be issued about September 15 next for the carriage of mails on star routes. This advertisement will be of unusual importance, as it is designed to check an alleged proposed combination of star route bidders, and for the first time will require as a guarantee of satisfactory performance of service that every accepted bidder whatever may be his residence at the time of bidding must agree to live on or contiguous to the route and personally superintend the performance of service.

This general letting will occur in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

It recently has come to the notice of the department that certain speculative bidders will seek to secure a number of routes by inducing some local attorney or some other person in each of the countries to allow the use of his name as a bidder for a consideration. The law, however, prohibits any sub-letting of contracts without the consent of the postmaster general.

## MONEY CIRCULATION.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly circulation statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows that at the close of business August 31, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was $324,223,810, an increase for the year of $82,152,018, and an increase for the month of $4,208,454. The circulation based on United States bonds was $290,641,356, an increase for the year of $84,468,007, and an increase for the month of $4,193,922.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $33,582,454, a decrease for the year of $2,315,989, and an increase for the month of $14,532.

The amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $295,790,380, and to secure public deposits $88,840,280.

## GEN. WHEELER RETIRED.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the southern army hero, who has taken an active part in the Spanish-American war and the Philippine campaign, was retired to-day, on account of age. The martial spirit of the little cavalry leader is a sacred subject here, and a grand testimonial will be presented him from the war officials. Gen. Wheeler still insists, however, that he be allowed to join in the Chinese campaign should further hostilities arise, but it is not thought that the President will consider the matter, as he has no authority for appointing retired officers to active duty.

## NEW TOBACCO ORDER.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The commissioner of internal revenue has issued a circular, prohibiting the use of manufacturers of cigars, cigarettes or tobacco when put up in statutory packages, of labels containing "any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for, any gift, prize, premium or reward." This regulation takes effect to-day. The order will prevent manufacturers from sending prize coupons to retailers for dissemination among the purchasers of their goods, but is designed to prohibit the use of the statutory package as a distributor of gift enterprises.

### The Total Coinage.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the director of the mints shows that during August the total coinage at the United States mints was $7,774,160 as follows:

Gold, $5,050,000; silver, $2,536,000; minor coins, $188,160.

## ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Governor Roosevelt will be first greeted by the Detroit reception committee on Canadian soil next Thursday. The special train will leave Detroit on the Michigan Central Thursday morning at 9:50 standard, via the Michigan Central. The train will arrive at Essex Center at 10:45, where the committee will wait for the train bringing Governor Roosevelt from New York. The special from Detroit is due to arrive in this city at 12:30. The party will be met at the Michigan Central depot by the Great Western band, and the New York Letter Carriers' band will supply music at the Cadillac when the party get there.

Two slight changes in time have been made for the special train which is to carry Governor Roosevelt through Michigan. The train will leave Bay City at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and will leave Saginaw at 11 o'clock. These changes were made in order to give the governor a little more time to talk at these two places. The itinerary for the trip has been gotten out in neat pamphlet form by the Republican committee.

## ODELL THE MAN.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A telegram was received to-day from former Governor Frank S. Black, saying that he would make the speech nominating Benjamin B. Odell, jr., for governor to-morrow. This makes the list of orators for to-morrow's session of the Republican convention include Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frank S. Black and N. Stranahan. Senator Depew is now here and Governor Roosevelt is expected this afternoon.

The only discussion before the convention met at noon was over the trust plank of the platform, and it was thought the party declaration on this point might give the committee on resolutions some work to do.

The Republican convention, which is to nominate a full state ticket, was called to order soon after noon by State Chairman Odell, who is to be nominated for governor. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, who is to be renominated, was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation.

## PLACED IN ARCHIVES.

The Hague, Sept. 4.—The ratifications of the agreements and treaties resulting from the peace conference were formally placed in the foreign office archives today. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. W. H. DeBeaufort, in a brief speech, expressed the hope that the future historian will be able to declare that the work of the conference was of lasting benefit to humanity, and proposed that an expression of this hope be conveyed to the czar. A telegram in this sense was subsequently despatched to St. Petersburg.

## PITTSBURG FACTORIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Efforts are being made by the American Window Glass Co. to start its factories regardless of the trouble with the flatteners and cutters over the wage scale. Officials of the combine report that work was resumed to-day at the factories at Dunkirk, Ind., Greenfield, Ind., Newcastle, Pa., Hazlehurst, Pa., and Coudersport, Pa. The Phillips plant in this city, will start up to-night, and the large plants at Arnold and Jeannette, Pa., have been ordered to resume operations to-morrow.

Telegrams from Dunkirk, Greenfield, Hazlehurst, Newcastle and Coudersport report the factories working in full.

# SENATOR HILL ON CROKERISM

## Labor Day Speech Directed at the Tammany Machine.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The speech delivered here yesterday before the labor organizations by ex-Senator David B. Hill was sensational by reason of its indirect, but none the less apparent and scathing, denunciation of Hon. Richard Croker and his Tammany machine. Among other things Mr. Hill said:

"Our best citizens should take an active part in political primaries and not leave the direction and control of party affairs in the hands of tougns and mercenaries, which is too often the case in large municipalities. Political leadership there must always be, but it is essential that it should be clean, incorruptible and unselfish. It would be intelligent enough to formulate policies and discover, appreciate and follow an enlightened public sentiment. There is no excuse, however, for the toleration anywhere, and in whatsoever party it may be found, of what is known as political 'bossism'—usually ignorant, corrupt and arrogant, which tolerates no criticism, knows no prudence and accepts no suggestions—which first dominates wards, then cities and afterwards reaches out for the control of states—and governs its cringing sycophants through patronage and the cohesive power of public plunder, and they in turn acting under the rule of 'addition, division and silence,' blindly follow whatever they are ordered to do without the exercise of any reason, judgment or discretion.

"Political parties are a necessity in this country, but offensive and corrupt bossism, in party affairs, is an excrescence on the body politic, and sooner or later it must be shaken off or the party which tolerates it will be destroyed. Opposition to bossism and commercialism in politics may soon become the 'paramount' issue before the people.

"The needs of the hour are honest partisanship, and political organizations, based upon principles and not spoils; organizations devoted to the public service and not to private emolument. Workingmen should beware of those political trusts which seek to monopolize and control their independence and their manhood.

"We need public officials who own themselves whether in high or low station; whether in states, municipalities, legislatures or common councils, who will vote for what they believe to be right, and not merely as they are told."

## RUBBERING FOR CHURCH.

New York, Sept. 4.—The girls of Freehold, connected with the King's Daughters, made a collection recently of old rubber shoes to purchase books for their new library. The novel scheme netted them $40. Miss Ella M. Kent, of the Christian Endeavor Society of Perth Amboy, determined that the Freehold girls should not outdo them.

With a score of assistants she visited every house in the city, telling the housewife that they would be there again on Thursday, when they were to be handed out all the rubber shoes in the house and all the old newspapers.

With a dozen big market wagons the girls started out to gather in the contributions. Some of the girls had little express wagons, which they pulled along from house to house, and when filled emptied into the larger wagons. They succeeded in collecting 3,900 pounds of newspapers, published in many languages. As for rubber shoes, they could only find 106 pounds in the whole city of 15,000 inhabitants. They also gathered in 66 pounds of old rubber fire hose.

For the newspapers they received 22½ cents a hundred pounds, for the rubbers 6 cents a pound, and for the hose 1½ cents a pound.

## GREAT OHIO MEETING.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 3.—The opening meeting of the Republican campaign to be held here Saturday, September 8, promises to be the greatest political event in the history of the state. Senator Foraker, Senator Hanna and Senator Depew will be the speakers. The latter was induced to come by Senator Hanna and was obliged to cancel other important engagements to enable him to come. Preparations are being made to entertain 50,000 people, delegations being expected from all over the state and from many near-by towns in Pennsylvania.

The industrial display will be the main feature of the parade. A general invitation is extended through the press to all marching clubs and kindred organizations in the state. The town is being beautifully decorated, and many leading citizens are practically giving their whole time to the affair.

## GOV. LEWELLING DEAD.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 4.—Ex-Governor L. D. Lewelling died very suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure at Arkansas City, Kan., at 10 o'clock last night.

Ex-Governor Lewelling had been in poor health for a long time. Last Saturday he went to a watering place near Arkansas City, but grew so much worse that he started Sunday to return to his home here. He did not proceed farther than Arkansas City, but on reaching that place went to the home of his brother-in-law, where the end came.

Since the expiration of his term of office the ex-governor has been engaged in the real estate business and was also largely interested in dairying. He had kept up an active interest in politics and continued to exert a considerable influence in Populist councils. His ideas had of late years inclined toward socialism.

## ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 4.—The entire Democratic ticket, headed by Hon. Jeff Davis, of Pope county, for governor, was elected in Arkansas yesterday. Early returns indicate that vote will be lighter than was expected. H. L. Remmel, the Republican candidate for governor, made a good showing, and his increased vote over two years ago will probably reduce the usually large Democratic majority. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket for any office except the governorship.

Returns came in slowly last night. The negroes voted in larger numbers than usual, but their vote is not large enough to affect the result. A fair estimate places the total vote as follows: Davis, Democrat, 100,000; Remmel, Republican, 40,000; Files, Populist, 3,000. Davis' majority 57,000.

## NO FEAR OF PLAGUE.

New York, Sept. 4.—President Murphy, of the New York city health department, said this morning that he has no fear of infection of bubonic plague. Every precaution known to science has been taken. Ships from infected ports are subjected to the most rigid inspection. No passenger not within half a degree of the normal temperature will be allowed to land without going to the detention hospital.

### Maso's View.

Bayamo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 29.—At Manzanilo, yesterday, Gen. Bartoline Maso declined the nomination for a delegate to a convention in spite of great pressure brought to bear on him, claiming that it would identify him with some political party, and that his acceptance would defeat his ambitions for the Presidential nomination, to which he aspires.

# VENGEANCE IS THE DEMAND

## Falsehoods in Circulation Among Chinese--Empress After Viceroys.

Shanghai, Sept. 4.—Dispatches announcing that the American government refuses to agree to the withdrawal of the troops from Pekin before satisfaction for the outrages upon and the losses of its subjects is given have been received here, and are applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to the business men and missionaries with whom the Associated Press representative has talked, would be a fatal blow to the prestige of the foreigners and would weaken their status in China. The local English papers fiercely denounce the proposals to evacuate Pekin, and say that the Chinese would interpret evacuation as defeat. The masses of Chinamen now believe that the Chinese arms are victorious.

The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai contain long circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Pekin, Tien Tsin and Lung Chao, and the shops in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of the viceroys. Vice Admiral Seymour is presented, with his arms pinioned, kowtowing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation, and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

The European community continues to demand the destruction of Pekin and the exemplary punishment of the officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises of new treaties inadequate, and the information in detail of massacres of foreigners daily received inflames this sentiment.

The dowager empress is living in the Yamen at Tai Yuen Fu in Shan Si province. Fifty missionaries have been slaughtered in that Yamen under orders, practically in the presence of the viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and the others were killed barbarously in the outer court-yard. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs.

The empress has ordered a commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern viceroys who made a compact with the foreign consuls, and their degradation is expected. No investigation of the officials opposed to foreigners has been ordered.

The Associated Press representative learns from official sources the facts of the killing of several American women missionaries. At the request of the mission board, the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women; but other prominent Americans, who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts, think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request. Two of these women were captured while attempting to leave the stations where they were located, were led about the country naked, repeatedly outraged and finally killed by a method too revolting to be described. Two other American women were coming to the coast with a party, which a number of Chinese followed, and stoned. The women fell exhausted, and were taken by the Chinamen into the presence of the local officials. They were prostrated upon the execution block and a feint was made of beheading them. One of them became hysterical and laughed, and, thinking her insane, the Chinese escorted her to the coast because of their superstition regarding the insane. On the journey, however, the woman was repeatedly criminally assaulted by her escort. The other woman, after being exhibited naked for some days, and suffering assaults by several men, was tortured to death by the same shameful methods as were practiced in the other cases. Two Swedish missionary women arrived at Shanghai after similar experiences except that their lives were spared.

The foregoing are matters of official record.

The fourteen English missionaries, including six women and four children, who were murdered at Chu Chau, in the province of Che Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with hay forks and ancient shears by the magistrate's bodyguard, and their naked bodies were hanged from trees.

The incidents make a lenient policy unpopular in Shanghai, where all the victims had friends.

Placards appeared to-day in all public places exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the government, and attacking Li Hung Chang, quoting the remark of Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li, that "The foreigners in Pekin, except the ministers, are of no account."

## LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Thursday of this week, September 6, is the 143d anniversary of the birth of Gen. Lafayette, the hero of two nations, and the Lafaytte society of this city, following its usual custom, will celebrate the day fittingly by tendering a banquet to its members and the members' friends.

The function will be given Thursday evening in the Lafayette hall, Gratiot avenue, near Antoine street. This society, which is one of the oldest in the city, being now 52 years of age, never fails to observe the birthday of its patron hero. The president of the society this year is M. Charles D. Rossin, and his secretary is M. Gregory Grimaldi. Who the toastmaster at the feast will be has not yet been determined, but after the good dinner that is assured has been duly respected, there will be a post-prandial program of songs and speeches, all in the French tongue.

## SEWALL STRICKEN.

Bath, Me., Sept. 3.—Arthus Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1896, is in a critical condition at his summer home at Small Point, sixteen miles from this city. Mr. Sewall was seized with an atack of apoplexy at 10 o'clock last night, and has been unconscious most of the time since then. News was received from Small Point at noon to-day to the effect that the chances for his recovery are slight.

### Plague in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 1.—The health officer has issued a notification to the effect that another plague suspect was admitted to the hospital this morning. There are now 83 persons under observation, necessitating the opening of a second reception house. Some of those first afflicted with the disease are improving.


**I CURE FITS**

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.


# WOMAN SAVES CHILD'S LIFE

## Leaped from Car to River to Rescue Little Girl.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 4.—Miss Lizzie Evans distinguished herself at Washington park yesterday by diving from a trolley car on a trestle into the Delaware river and saving a little girl's life.

The car was crowded with Sunday pleasure seekers bound for the park. Mrs. Mary Frazer and her daughter Ethel, 6 years old, were seated in front of Miss Evans. As the car dashed on the trestle, which crosses a branch of the Delaware, the little girl leaned out, "to see the pretty water."

An unexpected jolt threw the little one out, and she plunged head first into the water. Then there was screaming and shouting and waving of hands. The car was stopped and each passenger vied with the rest in giving excited orders to the others—that is, all but one. Miss Evans cried:

"If you are going to save that child, some one will have to go in after her right away!"

And as no one moved, the young woman discarded her hat and dived from the running board into the stream. She swam to the struggling baby with considerable difficulty, as her skirts impeded her progress.

She was none too soon, for the little girl was nearly exhausted. As the rescuer started for the bank with her limp burden, two men dived into the stream and helped her out.

As the car resumed its journey, the passengers united in a rousing cheer for the brave young woman and the grateful mother, who was tearfully embracing her dripping benefactor. The little girl was soon playing in the park, little the worse for her thrilling experience.

## ITS COLORS RETURNED.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—The colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana regiment, captured by the Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry during the civil war, were returned to a committee of the survivors of the Louisiana regiment at the reunion of the Forty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer infantry at Worthington, a suburb of Columbus, to-day. The flags were captured at Ezra Court House, just outside of Atlanta, Ga., and have been in the relic room of the state capitol here for many years. The governor was present and participated in the exercises.

## RIG MINE FIRE.

Leadville, Colo., Sept. 4.—The R. A. M. mine is on fire. It is the deepest mine in this district, employing 150 men, all of whom will probably get out, as the mine has many connections. The probable loss will be $40,000.

# WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

## Fall Trade Just Opening Favorable Reports From the West.

New York, Sept. 1.—Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading western centers are more favorable, and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and hardware are features noted this week. The iron and steel trade, too, notes a decided gain in tone and volume of sales, though prices, except in a few instances harden but slowly. Clearings, reflecting past business and dormant speculation, are very small, but railroad earnings reflecting the really heavy actual movement into consumption, maintain their old gains.

Relatively the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the primary textile markets of the east, reflecting the backward state of next spring's business. Corn crop advices are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry hot spell at the west. Cotton conditions are still, however, partially defined and leading authorities predict a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in the present quietness of trade.

In the volume of business doing the iron trade compares favorably with the recent weeks and months, and the tone of trade is certainly more cheerful than at any time since the break last spring. The history of the slump and rally in the finished material market is, however, being repeated in the pig iron trade. Producers are apparently so anxious to have a supply of orders on hand this fall that they are readily selling their production ahead at relatively low quotations, some of these in fact, being at bottom rates. On the other hand, an offer of an order for 15,000 tons for next year's delivery has been rejected, the claim being that present quotations are too low and will be exceeded in a month or so. Export inquiry for all classes of material is and has been good, bars, shapes and plates note good domestic and export inquiry, and are firmer at the east and $1 to $2 higher at Chicago. Southern iron stocks of higher grades are reported oversold at Birmingham.

To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the spring demand for cotton goods are to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. The spring season in men's wear woolens has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods, and prices are weak at the lowest point reached.

New York, Sept. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says.

Commercial failures during August were 735 in number, with liabilities of $7,223,903. Manufacturing were 174 for $2,945,607, trading 519 for $3,585,667, and other commercial 42 for $732,629. There were only two banks, with liabilities of $146,000. This is the best monthly statement for 1900 thus far, but shows an increase over the corresponding month in the two preceding years.

Steady improvement is seen in the iron market. It is not marked by large advances, but wherever change occurs it is in the right direction. It is claimed by some authorities that orders currently booked aggregate more than present production and shipments. Special concessions to secure prospective business are withdrawn, and buyers seek contracts for prompt delivery. In some lines mills are actively employed with orders for months ahead, and contracts running to June were placed this week.

There is general quiet at both cotton and woolen mills. The only manufacturers showing any interest in wool at Boston are those with government contracts that must be filled promptly. Prices of wool are unchanged, and western holders have not lost any of their confidence. Sales at the three chief eastern markets were only 4,234,700 pounds, against 5,062,300 in the previous week, and 6,328,700 a year ago.

Failures for the week were 175 in the United States, against 141 last year, and 19 in Canada against 25 last year.

## THE COTION CROP.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The year in cotton, which closed September 1, has been the most remarkable in the history of the south's greatest staple. Never has there been a time when the crop's estimates were generally as wild.

Never has there been a year when a crop promised such a wonderful harvest and then wound up by yielding far less than the world's actual requirements. Never in the history of the milling business in the south has there been a year in which the southern mills have consumed as large a percentage of the cotton crop in the United States.

Never has there been a year when the south has come so near controlling the price of cotton, nor has there ever been one in which the foreign spinner and the southern planter fought so hard a battle for the mastery. Never has a cycle of twelve months gone by in which the south realized the same amount of money for its cotton crop, notwithstanding the fact that the yield was nearly two million bales less than the crop of the two previous years, and never since the civil war has the south enjoyed such a remarkable degree of prosperity.

It is safe to say that more money has been made in speculation in cotton futures in the south this year than has ever been the case since the south learned to buy and sell the next crop before the seed was in the ground. But this is not all. The changes in spots have meant far more. The figures are not at hand to enable one to say just what the south has realized from this advance, but the annual statement of the local Cotton Exchange gives a basis on which to proceed.

According to this statement, the average increase in the value of each bale has been $2.19, while the total value of this year's receipts exceeds that of last year by $2,236,996.05. Memphis receipts have been about one-sixth of the entire crop, and on this basis the total amount realized on the crop in excess of last year amounts to the handsome sum of $13,421,976.30.

A very important feature of the year has been the increase in the consumption of cotton by the southern mills. There has never been a year in the history of the trade when the milling industry was built up as it has been this year. Where plants were already in running order, they have been enlarged, and where there were no mills, new ones have been erected.

In almost every town in North and South Carolina new plants have been built. The same is true of Georgia, though not to so large an extent. Northern capital has helped the cause, but southern money has been the chief factor in building up this enterprise of the south.

## THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, Sept. 4.—Close—After a two days' rest, the market came back weak and lower on the opening this morning. Liverpool cables started the preliminary decline by opening ⅜@½ lower and closing ¼ lower. Exporters were not active and the total of the day's business was 42 loads, most of which had been contracted previous to the session to-day.

Foreign markets were weak. The world's shipments for the week were 6,648,000, against 5,861,000 last year, and this amount on passage to the European markets caused an easy feeling. The amount of wheat on passage increased 88,000 bushels.

Cash and September wheat opened ¼ down at 76½, and sagged off ½c during the day, closing weak at 76. October was ¼ down at 77⅝, lost ½ and closed weak at 77⅛. December was ¼ down at the opening, declined steadily until it reached 79⅝ at the close, one cent off from Saturday. December trade was large, but the other futures were rather quiet.

The visible supply had a bearish increase of 328,000 bushels and local wheat stocks increased 84,000 bushels. An estimate by the Hungarian minister of agriculture places the world's wheat crop for this year at 2,495,000,000 bushels, against 2,494,103,000 bushels last year.

Corn was quiet and comparatively steady in comparison with the weakness in wheat. The early trade found it following wheat very closely, but later it steadied up and closed a fraction lower but strong. The cables were ¼ up on corn, but the foreign demand was limited. Oats were steady.

Clover seed closed 10 cents lower for October. There was a good demand in the early trading. The receipts were 255 bags against 936 last year, and the shipments were 400 bags against 275 last year.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 42c; September, 42c; October, 39½c; December, 34½c; No. 2 yellow, 42c; No. 3 yellow, 41½c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44½c; No. 4 white, 43c.

Oats—Cash, 22c; September, 22c; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22½c.

Rye—Cash, 52½c.

Clover seed—'98 prime, $6.00; '99 prime, $6.10; October, $6.45; No. 2, $5.60@5.80.

### At Chicago.

Weakness characterized trading in wheat for the greater part of the morning. The market was affected by larger world's shipments, easy cables and better weather in the northwest. October opened ⅛c lower at 74⅞c, touched 75⅛c on a little local demand and then dropped to 74⅛c. Local receipts (two days) were 848 cars, 43 of contract grade. While for the same period Minneapolis and Duluth reported 1,143 cars against 414 last week and 2,290 a year ago. World's shipments were 6,176,000 bushels.

Corn opened steady, October ⅛c higher at 39⅛c to 39¼c, helped by higher Liverpool cables and light country offerings. On local selling the market reacted to 39⅛c. The volume of trade early was small. Receipts were 546 cars.

Oats were dull and steady, October opening a shade higher with corn at 21⅝c to 21½c. Opening prices held for some time. Receipts were 1,095 cars for two days.

Provisions were strong and active early, helped by light hog receipts and a good cash demand over the holiday. October pork opened 12½c higher at $11.17½, and sold to $11.12½; October lard opened 5@7½c higher at $6.82½ to $6.85, and October ribs 5c higher at $7.12½, selling to $7.10.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | To-day Close. | Sept. 1 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOLEDO** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 76 | 76⅝ |
| September | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 76 | 76⅝ |
| October | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 78⅛ |
| December | 80⅛ | 80⅛ | 79⅝ | 79⅝ | 79⅞ |
| **CHICAGO** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| September | 74½ | 74½ | 73¾ | 73¾ | 74½ |
| October | 74⅞ | 75 | 74¼ | 74⅜-¼ | 75 |
| November | 75⅝ | 75¾ | 75 | 75 | 76 |
| December | 76⅛ | 76⅜ | 75¼ | 75⅜ | 76⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| September | 40⅝ | 40½-⅝ | 39¼-⅜ | 39½ | 40¼ |
| October | 39⅛ | 39¼ | 38⅝ | 38⅞ | 39⅛ |
| November | 37⅝ | 37½ | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | 37½ |
| December | 34½ | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| September | 21⅛ | 21¼ | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| October | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅝ |
| December | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | 22½ |
| **NEW YORK** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| September | 79⅜ | 79⅜ | 78½ | 78½ | 79⅜ |
| December | 81½ | 81⅜ | 80⅝ | 80⅝ | 81⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| September | 44¼ | | | 44¼ | 45¼ |
| December | 41½ | 41½ | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | 41½ |
| **ST. LOUIS** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| September | 72¼ | 72¼ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 72 |
| December | 74½ | 74⅝ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74⅝-¾ |
| **MINNEAPOLIS** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| September | 73⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅝ |
| December | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 75⅛-¼ |
| **DULUTH** | | | | | |
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| September | 76½ | 76½ | 76 | 76¼ | 76⅝ |
| December | 76⅜ | 76⅞ | 76¼ | 76⅝ | 77 |
| **CHICAGO PROVISIONS** | | | | | |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| September | $11.05 | $11.10 | $10.97 | $10.97 | $10.92 |
| October | 11.07 | 11.12 | 11.05 | 11.07 | 11.05 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| September | 6.80 | 6.82 | 6.77 | 6.77 | 6.72 |
| October | 6.82 | 6.82 | 6.80 | 6.82 | 6.77 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| September | 7.17 | 7.22 | 7.17 | 7.22 | 7.07 |
| October | 7.12 | 7.15 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 7.05 |

## FINANCE AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 4.—Wall street.—The progress of prices in foreign securities markets during the holidays here caused small gains in the opening dealings in the international stocks. The conspicuous features, however, were Steel and Wire and People's Gas. The former rose 1¼, while the latter on running sales of 2,500 shares was quoted from 93⅞ down to 93⅛, compared with 94, Friday's close.

The advancing tendency of the market was checked by heavy sales of high priced specialties. Sugar fell 1⅛, Brooklyn Transit 1⅝, and People's Gas 1⅝ in all. Railroad stocks lost their slight gains in some cases, but in others the advantage was maintained. Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pfd. lost 2⅝. There was very little doing in standard stocks.

A firmer tone permeated the market in the second hour. Sugar rallying a point. People's Gas, on the other hand, continued to droop, reaching a decline of about 2⅞ points. Bonds were quiet and firm.

Money on call nominally 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83¼@⅜. Silver certificates, 61¼@62⅜. Bar silver, 62c. Mexican dollars, 48⅝.

### New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tob. Co. | 93½ | 94⅛ | 93 | 94⅛ |
| Am. Steel Wire | 75 | 75½ | 75 | 75¼ |
| Am. Steel W. com | 36¼ | 36⅝ | 36 | 36⅝ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. Co. | 118⅞ | 122⅝ | 117¾ | 122⅝ |
| Atchison | 28⅛ | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ |
| Atchison pfd | 70⅝ | 71 | 70⅝ | 71 |
| Am. Car & F. Co. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 72¼ | 72⅝ | 71¾ | 72⅜ |
| Brooklyn R. Trans | 55 | 55⅜ | 53½ | 54⅜ |
| Burlington | 125¼ | 125⅜ | 124⅛ | 125¼ |
| Con. Tobacco | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28¼ |
| Col. Fuel | 35¼ | ..... | ..... | 35¼ |
| Ches. and Ohio | 27⅜ | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| Fed. Steel | 35 | 35 | 34½ | 34⅞ |
| Gen. Electric | 139 | ..... | ..... | 139 |
| Hocking pref | 63 | ..... | ..... | 63 |
| L. and N | 71½ | 71⅝ | 71½ | 71⅝ |
| Leather | 10⅝ | ..... | ..... | 10⅝ |
| Leather pfd | 69 | ..... | ..... | 69 |
| Manhattan | 91½ | 91⅞ | 91 | 91⅞ |
| Missouri Pacific | 50¼ | 51¼ | 50⅛ | 51¼ |
| Missouri K. & T. | 31 | ..... | ..... | 31 |
| Nat. Tube, com | 47 | ..... | ..... | 47 |
| Nat. Tube, pfd | 92 | ..... | ..... | 92 |
| North. Pacific | 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 50⅜ | 50⅝ |
| New York Cent | 130⅛ | ..... | ..... | 130⅛ |
| N. & W., com | 34¼ | 34⅞ | 34¼ | 34⅝ |
| Penna | 129 | 129 | 128⅞ | 129 |
| People's Gas Co | 93⅞ | 93⅞ | 91½ | 92 |
| Reading 1st pfd | 57⅛ | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| Rep. S. & I. C | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| So. Ry. pfd | 52⅞ | ..... | ..... | 52⅞ |
| St. Paul | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113¼ | 113½ |
| Southern Pac | 34 | 34⅛ | 33⅞ | 34 |
| Union Pacific | 57½ | 57⅞ | 57⅜ | 57⅞ |
| Union Pacific, pfd | 74½ | ..... | ..... | 74½ |
| Wabash, pfd | 18 | ..... | ..... | 18 |

### Government Bonds.

New York, Sept. 4.—Government bonds steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. refunding 2's, when issued, reg., ex. interest | [illegible] |
| U. S. 2's coupon | [illegible] |
| U. S. 3's registered | [illegible] |
| U. S. 3's coupon | [illegible] |
| U. S. 4's (new) | [illegible] |
| U. S. 4's coupon | [illegible] |
| U. S. 4's (old) registered, ex. int. | [illegible] |
| U. S. 4's coupon | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5's registered | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5's coupon | [illegible] |

### Live Stock.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.00@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $4.50@$5.25; common, $2.50@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $3.25@4.25.

Milch cows—Active at $25.00@50.00; calves active at $5.00@7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Active; prime lambs, $5.50@5.75; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00@3.00.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.35@5.40; Yorkers, $5.30@5.35; pigs, $5.30@5.35; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Sept. 4.—(Bowers and Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts light, about 15 cars on sale; market opened active and generally 10 cents higher than yesterday's close; Yorkers, $5.70; mediums and heavies, $5.50; pigs, fair to good, $5.50@5.60; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.50; trade closing steady.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(Eirick Bro.'s Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 15 cars; market strong. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market 5 cents higher; pigs, Yorkers, $5.65; mediums, $5.60; heavy, $5.55. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady; best lambs, $5.50@5.75; fair to good, $5.00@5.25; mixed sheep, $3.75@4.00; wethers, $4.00@4.25. Calves—Market steady at $7.00@7.50.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 500, including 2,500 westerns and 1,000 Texans, generally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.60@6.10; poor to medium, $4.60@5.55; stockers and feeders, $3.35@4.80; cows, $2.80@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.00; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.45@4.65; calves about same as last Tuesday, closing weak, $5.00@7.50; Texas fed steers, $4.25@5.00; Texas grass steers, $1.25@4.25; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 13,000; to-morrow 24,000; left over 2,468; active to 10c higher; top, $5.50; mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.10@5.42½; rough heavy, $4.90@5.05; light, $5.15@5.50; bulk of sales, $5.15@5.37½.

East Liberty, Sept. 4.—Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to the Blade: Hogs—Receipts, 5 double deck loads. Market strong. Prime heavy hogs, $5.45@5.50; light medium, $5.65@5.70; Yorkers, $5.80@5.85. Sheep—Receipts light. Market slow. Good to best sheep, $4.00@5.35; spring lambs, $4.00@5.85.

### Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., Sept. 4.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 21@22c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—10½@11c.

Eggs—12½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 75c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.75; Yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling, per bu., $2.00@3.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.

Cucumber pickles—Per 100, 15c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 35c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., 75c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 35c.

Summer Squash—Per doz., 60c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 60c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.50; Delaware, $3.60 per bbl.

### New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 4.—Butter—Receipts, 17,712 packages; market steady; creamery, 17½@22c.

Cheese—Receipts, 10,601 packages; market steady; large white, 10¾c; small white, 10c; large colored, 10⅝@10¾c; small colored, 10¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 17,104 packages; market firm; western regular packing at mark, 10@16c; western, loss off, 16½@18c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 4⅝; refined steady; granulated, 6.15.

Coffee—Easy; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝@8¾.

## COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 4.—The market for cotton futures opened irregular and excited with prices up 5 to 18 points on a wild scare of shorts for cover and general support from local and foreign bulls. Throughout the morning the market was feverish, with speculation very active. Wall street and pit shorts led the buying, though southern demand was close in the front from the very opening. The cause for the commotion was a sudden pronounced rise in the Liverpool market, which private cables attributed to strong statistics and to manipulation.

Futures in that market were 6 to 13 points net above Friday's closing at the time of our opening. A recent recount of the stock at that point, dangerously low according to regulation figures, showed a marked decrease which only served to intensify the alarm of over-sold traders abroad as well as to create additional timidity in bear circles here.

The trading level after the call on local exchange was 14 to 17 points above the final bids of Friday. Light receipts in the south were counteracted in effect by fine weather and crop reports. It was very plain, however, that the trade here was still badly confused as to the probable crop outturn, and this uncertainty as much perhaps as anything, caused the bears to retreat. New Orleans bought heavily in our market. Later in the morning there were occasional reactions under spurts of profit taking, but the market as a whole held firm.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The wool market here continues listless, the demand being much less even than during the past few dull weeks. Manufacturers are holding back and continue to purchase just the grades of wool that are needed to fill their orders. Prices continue the same. Of the territory wools, fine medium and fine with staple in calls for 50c, while strictly staple is held at 52@53c. Fleece wools show a very slow demand and only scattering sales are made. Prices are no firmer. The top quotation for good lines of Ohio washed is 30c. Fine Australian wool sales are very few.

## LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Sept. 4.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

| Red Burley. | |
|---|---|
| Trash (green or mixed) | $3.50@4.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 4.50@6.50 |
| Common lugs | 6.00@6.50 |
| Medium lugs | 6.50@7.50 |
| Good lugs | 7.50@8.50 |
| Common leaf (short) | 7.00@8.00 |
| Common leaf | 8.00@9.00 |
| Medium leaf | 9.00@10.00 |
| Good leaf | 10.00@12.50 |
| Fine and selections | 12.50@15.00 |
| **Colory Burley.** | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | $4.50@5.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 5.50@6.50 |
| Common lugs | 6.50@7.50 |
| Medium lugs | 7.50@8.50 |
| Good lugs | 8.50@10.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | [illegible] |
| Common leaf | 8.00@9.00 |
| Medium leaf | 10.00@11.00 |
| Good leaf | 11.00@12.50 |
| Fine and selections | 20.00 |
| **DARK.** | |
| Trash (green or mixed) | $3.00@3.50 |
| Trash (sound) | 3.50@4.00 |
| Common lugs | 3.75@4.25 |
| Medium lugs | 4.25@4.75 |
| Good lugs | 4.75@5.00 |
| Common leaf (short) | 5.00@5.50 |
| Common leaf | 5.50@6.50 |
| Medium leaf | 6.50@7.50 |
| Good leaf | 7.50@9.00 |
| Fine and selections | 10.25 |

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 3c lower.